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A Record of the Darker Races

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January and the Year 1930! We have large plans for *January:* a beautiful story, "White Lilacs", illustrated by Laura Wheeler; the conclusion of Matney's "Exploitation or Cooperation" and an interesting editorial on Miscegenation; O yes! and pictures of the black rulers of white America—members of Congress, legislatures and boards of aldermen. And the rest of 1930? Wait!

As the Crow Flies

THE tears shed in the Fall trial have plunged us all into gloom. It is certainly a shame the way they pick on these rich thieves.—Persons who want proof of Southern chivalry toward women, should note that the murderers of Ella May Wiggins at Gastonia, North Carolina, are still free. But she was only a mill worker and mother of five children.—Also, the world is safe for democracy and seven communists will spend their lives in North Carolina prisons whether they are guilty or not.—Mrs. Grundy's husband collected $600,000 to elect Coolidge and a million dollars to elect Hoover. He now proposes that the Congress of the United States shall come across with the tariff graft that he demands.—We're paying the piper; we've gamboled and gambled all winter and all summer, and now comes the time to pay up. Wall Street is "optimistic". Sure. Why not? Wall Street hasn't lost anything.—Everybody knows that amateur sport inside and outside of colleges is so subsidized as to make it one of the most profitable of careers. Ask Helen Wills. But it is no less than scandalous to have the Carnegie Foundation say so in plain English, with figures.—Senator Bingham is rightly puzzled. If you want to hear your master's voice, the best way is to listen to it directly, even if you have to hire it as Private Secretary. Why, then, all this hullabaloo over Eyanson?—After the tumult and the shouting about peace and fewer warships, somebody might spend a profitable afternoon in finding out who it is that pays for the war propaganda seen in every single movie house in the United States every day: guns, marines, West Point cadets, defense, patriotism, spies, and preparedness!—Nadir Kahn, the new King of Afghanistan, will now start toward Zenith, to the discomfiture of white Europe which has been full of expectations and oil.—The American Federation of Labor has been meeting in Toronto and whistling to keep its courage up. The problem is how labor can be swallowed by capital and yet escape Nirvana.—Another lone flier has found in mid-Atlantic that secret path to the Undiscovered Country.—The President of the United States, having kicked out and anathematized all the black grafters in the Southern Republican Party, is now finding to his apparent surprise, that all he has left is white grafters. What do you suppose he expected?—At last it has come to a showdown: all this talk about women's rights, sex equality and brains, etc., is put to vital test this winter in skirt-lengths; we watch with interest to see the number of women strong enough still to have legs.—In the minds of thoughtful men, there may be some doubt as to which has contributed most to civilization, Thomas Edison the electrician, or John Dewey the philosopher; but there is not the slightest shadow of a doubt in the minds of the mass of 100% Americans.—Peccavi! We didn't think there was brains and gumption enough in a Washington jury to do it; but Fall fell, Doheny swore and Sinclair grinned in his pharmacy.—Fools tried to give Briand a long-earned rest and are now wondering why.—Food combines increase and so do the hungry.—The world war is now being continued in the World Bank.—A bank chauffeur took $63,000 and so did the Superintendent of Banks; watch the difference.—Can't you see savants of 3029 A.D. pondering the puzzle? They stuffed 5 million people into New York and then hired experts to transport them out again at a cost of a thousand million dollars; no wonder insanity increased in those ancient days!

The CRISIS *is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

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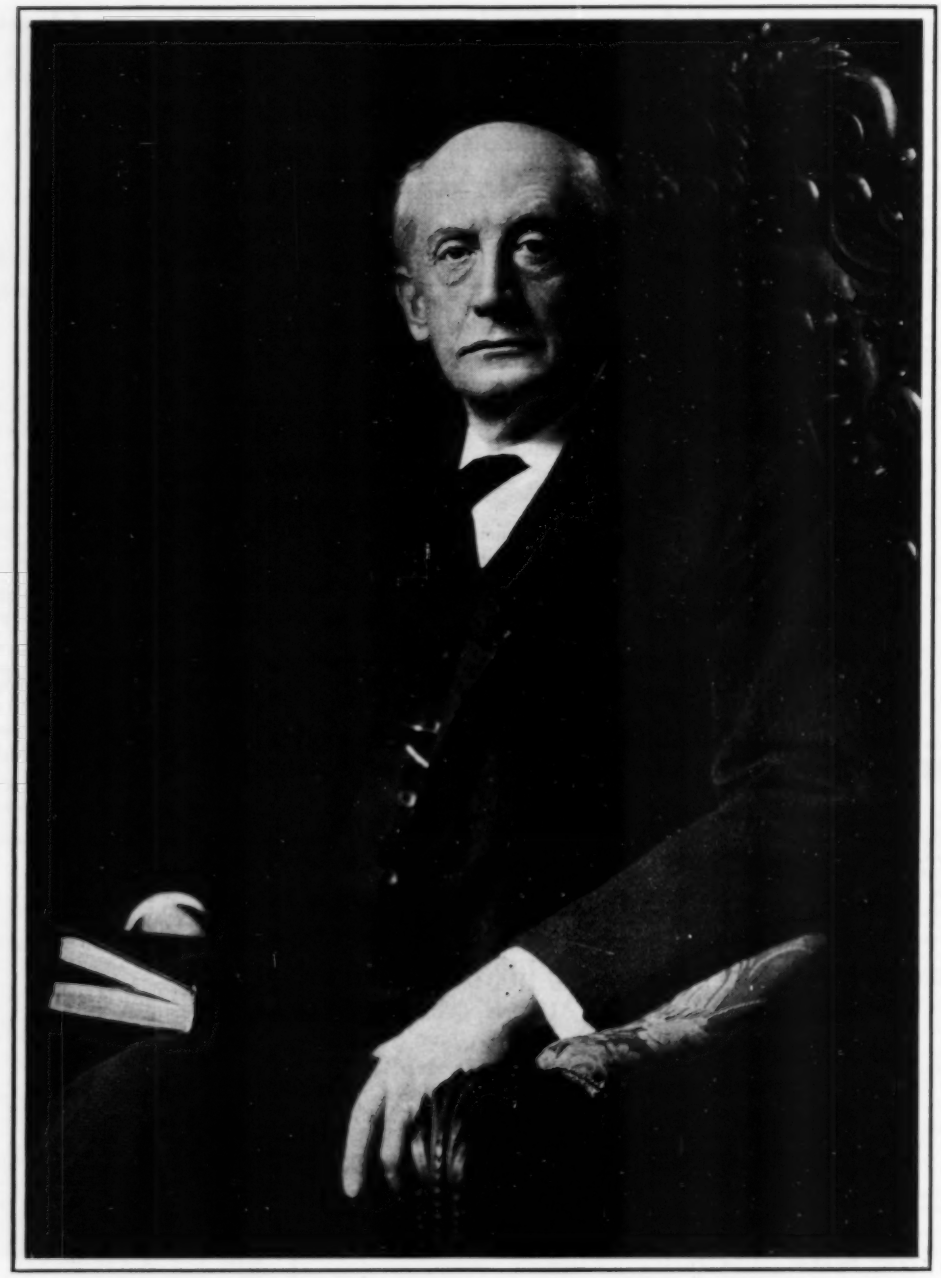

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Exploitation or Co-operation?

By W. C. MATNEY

"WILL you tell me please", said Alice "which way I ought to go from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to get", said the cat.

"I don't care much where", said Alice.

"Then it doesn't much matter which way you go", said the cat.[1]

THE economic order is today so stupendous in its proportions that individual thinkers too often look upon the economic future of the Negro with a fatalistic attitude, and resign themselves to a distant economic failure of the Negro, or with an optimistic illusion comfort themselves in feeling that in the economic evolution all will turn out well with the Negro some day anyway.

To "the man in the streets", this whole economic situation concerning the Negro is bewildering; and nearly every man today is a "man in the street", as far as economics is concerned. Even the ablest of our leaders in finance and in business and the most competent of our economists and sociologists offer only partial and tentative analyses of the acute economic situations and their consequent economic and social pressure in Negro life. In most cases the best of the analyses of the major economic difficulties of the Negro life are unsatisfactory even to their authors.

In the course of evolution man has built up a net work of institutions that tend to regularize and control the economic activities of his daily life. The present social-economic order is characterized by division of labor, exchange, legal contracts and agreements, economic classes, private property, vested interests, inheritance, competition, co-operation, monopoly, large scale industry, self interest, the wage system, freedom of contract, state regulation, and numerous other institutions and practices that influence economic and industrial relations.

Restricted Occupational Life

IN general, economic and industrial problems arise out of the inherent difficulties connected with economic activities in the production, exchange and distribution of wealth. Affecting the Negro, there are, however, additional peculiar problems and difficulties not inherent in the economic and industrial order. These difficulties may be listed under two major headings: problems and difficulties of the Negro's own making; economic problems and difficulties thrust upon the Negro. To state the latter differently, it may be said that the Negro is denied the Freedom of Contract and Free Enterprise in the economic order that has as its basis, Freedom of Contract and Freedom of Enterprise. Denial of Freedom of Contract in the major fields of industry, namely: production in the basic industries, manufacturing, transportation, storage, wholesaling, retailing, risk bearing, banking and financing, simply means limitation in the production of wealth. Limitation in the production of wealth results in limitation in the control of wealth.

Neither the Negro laborer nor the Negro capitalist escape the denial of Freedom of Contract or the Freedom of Enterprise; black capital must suffer as does black labor in the economic order. Let us consider the following table of earnings per hour per employee in industries in the United States, and see if he is in these industries where compensation is high.

AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOURS PER EMPLOYEE IN INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES
(First Quarter of 1922)[2]

Industry.	
All industries	0.51
Agriculture	0.20
Extraction of Minerals	0.71
Building and Construction	0.52
Other Hand Trades	0.75
Finance	0.75
Public and Professional Service	0.55
Domestic and Personal Service	0.33
All Transportation	0.61
Wholesale Trade	0.52
Retail Trade	0.47
All Factories	0.53
Food, Drink and Tobacco	0.46
Lumber and Its Products	0.48
Metals and Metal Products	0.54
Paper and Printing	0.64
Mineral Products	0.52
Textile and Leather Products	0.54

Now let us examine the following census of 1920 and see the distribution of Negroes in the above industries.

NUMBER OF NEGROES TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

Occupation.	1920 Number	1920 Per Cent
Agriculture	2,178,888	45.2
Mines, quarries, manufacturing and mechanical	960,039	20.0
Domestic and Personal Service	1,064,590	22.0
Transportation	312,421	6.5
Trade	140,467	2.8
Public Service	50,552	1.0
Professional	80,183	1.7
Clerical	37,001	.8

An examination of the above table shows that the Negro is most frequently found in large numbers in those industries where the pay is low, and there he is found doing common labor or receiving the pay of the common laborer. In the building, construction, and hand trades he is hampered by trade unions. In transportation he is entirely excluded by the railroad unions, has a poor chance as laborer, and is at the mercy of the public as personal service renderer. In factories where the pay is good, the Negro is also confronted with the union. Only in the open shop does the Negro have a chance, and this chance must not conflict with the chance of his white competitor.

Intense conflict or competition with the white competitor frequently results in race riots, the "cause" of which is "rape". In the non-union mine fields the Negro has a fair chance, in that the personal contact is of a lesser degree than in factories and other industries. In the general field of personal service outside of the Negro group, the Negro has a chance as servant or porter, receiving the relatively small compensation for his services. In agriculture the wages to Negro labor are pitifully low. "In 1919, an unusually prosperous year in the South, farmers' incomes in the South were about one-third of those in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The low incomes of croppers, Negroes and poor labor on southern farms pulls down the average which the corn belt farms tend to attain".[3]

The position of the Negro in the economic order is well summarized by Dr. Charles H. Wesley: "Capitalism through human bondage, a debasing wage slavery, and a restricted occupational life has made possible the continual exploitation of its black workers, who struggle not only against the usual obstacles of the average American workingman but also against the special handicaps of race and color".[4]

Having considered the Negroes' difficulty in making the dollar in the re-

W. C. Matney is at the head of the Business Department of Bluefield Colored Institute, West Virginia. His article on the success of his Students' Co-operative Store, published in the CRISIS, *was widely read. The essay published this month won the first Prize in our Economics Prize Contest.*

Mr. Matney is the only expert student of co-operation among colored folk that the Editor of THE CRISIS *knows about.*

[1] Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

[2] W. I. King, National Bureau of Economic Research, Employment, Hours and Earnings, Page 113.

[3] Eddie, Economic Principles and Problems, page 323.

[4] Chas. H. Wesley, Negro Labor in the United States, page 306.

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stricted industrial field, let us now follow the dollar when it is spent. Let us consider the dollar as it is spent for a few of the necessities for which we have statistics. This is not only the Negroes' dollar but anybody's dollar. But the peculiar significance of the Negroes' dollar is that in its redundant course it returns to the restricted industrial field leaving him an exploited cog in the industrial wheel.

DIVISION OF THE CONSUMERS DOLLAR SPENT FOR FOOD ITEMS [5]

(Average for 1913, 1916, and 1921)

	Corn Flakes	Rolled Oats	Fresh Beef	Bread
Farmer received	22.1c.	22.3c.	54.5c.	29.6c.
Transportation	15.6	9.0	7.4	7.9
Manufacture	11.3	12.7	15.6	10.8
Selling expense	36.8	37.3	19.5	40.5
Mfrs. & Dealers profit	14.2	18.7	3.0	11.2
Consumer pays	100.0c.	100.0c.	100.0c.	100.0c.

DIVISION OF THE CONSUMERS DOLLAR SPENT FOR CLOTHING ITEMS.

(Average for 1913, 1920, and 1921)

	Suits	Shoes
Raw materials	29.7c.	41.1c.
Manufacturing cost	21.0	17.2
Manufacturer's overhead and selling expense	14.4	10.5
Manufacturer's profit	3.5	2.7
Retailer's expense	26.6	25.4
Retailer's profit	4.8	3.1
Consumer pays	100.0c.	100.0c.

The foregoing tables present typical samples of the Negroes' dollar traveling back to the sources where he has great difficulty of having a meager chance to receive a pittance of it for his labor in producing the commodities. In other words, he is spending in an "open market" and being forced to produce his wealth in a highly restricted and "protected market". The "open market" for spending is only open in certain instances. It is restricted in the field of certain personal service and where social intercourse is part of the business transaction, or where the Negro residence or business building chances to be in "a white section". The technique of restriction takes many forms:[6] (1) Segregation laws or ordinances, (2) deed restrictions, (3) social pressure, (4) violence. Under the present economic system the white consumer's freedom of choice is limited only by his income; the Negro's freedom of choice is limited by his income and in addition by the color of his skin. The Negro's greatest freedom of choice is in not choosing at all.

The Negro in Business

IN the field of business, prejudice against patronizing Negroes forces the Negro to confine his business activities within his own group. The early Negro businesses catering to white trade have almost entirely disappeared. White people entered the same lines of business, and drove out most of their small Negro competitors by the application of superior business ability and the possession of more capital. Prejudice against patronizing Negroes played an important part. Many of the Negro business men remained in business catering to Negro trade. The exclusion of Negroes from white insurance companies brought into existence secret orders emphasizing the sick benefit and industrial insurance features.

These lodges were the training ground for Negro insurance companies and later separate insurance companies developed. It is in the insurance field that the Negro has made the "grade" in business. So we find that the Negro built considerable business in various fields on "race pride" appeal wherever he was threatened with white competition. It may be also noted that Negro business prospered most in those sections of the country where race prejudice was greatest, and where Negro population was most dense.

The census of 1920 indicates the following distribution of principal Negro businesses:

Business.	Number of Establishments
Retailers	23,526
Barbers and Hairdressers	6,000
Restaurant and Lunch Room	7,511
Tailoring	4,000
Shoemakers (not in factories)	2,700
Undertakers	1,558
Hotel Keepers and Managers	1,020
Real Estate	500
Laundry Proprietors	199
Theatrical Proprietors	185
Insurance	173
Bankers, Brokers, and Money Lenders	142

In the past few years certain economic developments have occurred that have affected the retail business of the Negro, and hold promise of putting his retail business in a more precarious position in the future. A few of the developments are the urbanization of the Negro, chain store competition, and the invasion of chain stores into the South, the extension of retail stores by large mail order houses, and self service stores. The economic pressure on the Negro consumer, and the savings that the foregoing stores make possible, means that race appeal will not carry the Negro merchant through and enable him to receive the slightly higher price which he is forced to charge by virtue of the inherent weakness of his small scale business. Competition in business is keener for the Negro than in any profession or vocation. It requires more than just the ability to sell to conduct business successfully. One must be able to buy well, which means having many contacts and the access to necessary credit. One must be able to appraise the value of advertising and have sufficient capital to make it productive. One must accept a large number of small profits instead of a small number of large profits.

In 1925 it was estimated that there were 4,000 chain store systems in the United States with a total of over 65,000 stores.[7] Since that date there has been a continued increase in the relative importance of the chain store. In 1925 the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company operated 12,000 grocery stores. The First National Stores operated 1,636 groceries, 12 meat markets and 9 restaurants, and the National Stores had 784 stores.[8] It is estimated that 50 per cent of the total chain retail units are operated by grocery chains.[9] The chain groceries buy five-sixths of their stocks from manufacturers, eliminating the wholesalers, while the unit stores buy from 70 per cent to 80 per cent of their stocks from wholesalers.[10]

Big Business and Big Profits

A SURVEY appearing recently in the *New York Times* showed the results of a study made of chain store development in the United States. Sixty-four thousand stores are now operated by 860 such companies for groceries alone, with annual sales of $2,356,000,000. This means that more than one-third of the entire grocery trade of the country is done by the grocery chains. Of every dollar spent in all kinds of retail stores today, 17 cents goes to some kind of chain store.

The first table which follows shows the distribution of such companies according to business handled, and the second, the strength of certain of the strongest of all chains.

Field	No. of Chain Companies	No. of Units
Groceries	800	64,000
Variety chains	786	8,100
Shoes	596	6,462
Drugs	415	3,475
Cigars and tobacco	30	2,850
Department stores	189	2,489
Women's clothing	215	2,036
Restaurants and tea rooms	166	2,000
Hotels	400	1,500
Candy	33	731
Meat	52	598
Millinery	46	596
Clothing	29	531
Bakeries	12	523
Hardware and sporting goods	52	511
Men's hats	24	465
Music and radio	46	435
Stationery and books	17	356
Furniture	18	179

Company	Field	Stores	Sales
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Groceries	17,500	$750,000,000
F. W. Woolworth Co.	Variety	1,581	272,000,000
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.	Groceries	3,765	161,000,000
J. C. Penny Co.	Dept. Stores	1,005	151,000,000
S. S. Kresge Co.	Variety	440	133,000,000
Gimbel Brothers	Dept. Stores	6	123,000,000
American Stores	Groceries	2,000	120,000,000
May Dept. Stores	Dept. Stores	6	102,000,000
Safeway Stores	Groceries	916	76,000,000
United Drug Co.	Drugs	465	58,000,000

[5] Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, 1921, Volume III, Marketing of Agricultural Products.

[6] T. J. Woofter, Negro Problems in Cities, page 68.

[7] Paul H. Nystron, "Volume of Retail Business, Harvard Business Review, Vol. III, January, 1925, page 158.

[8] Taken from current reports.

[9] W. H. Mullen, "Some Aspects of Chain Store Development", Harvard Business Review, Vol. III, No. 1, October, 1924, page 69.

[10] W. H. Mullen, "Some Aspects of Chain Store Development," page 79.

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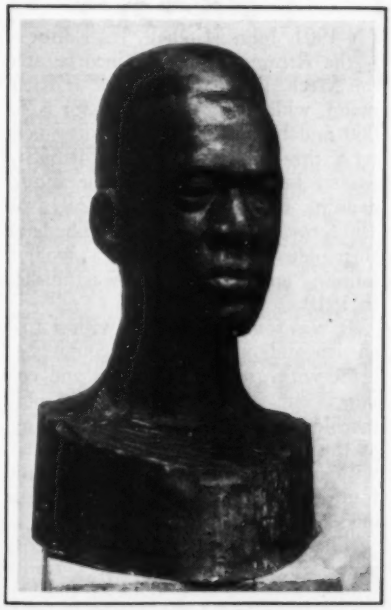
Elizabeth Prophet, Sculptor

ELIZABETH PROPHET is a brown woman born in Providence, Rhode Island. From early years her fingers longed to express her thought and fantasy in plastic form. Her family was indifferent and their white friends quite indignant. Here was a girl who would have made an excellent and intelligent servant; or she might have been a fairly well-paid teacher, teaching, of course, not in Rhode Island, but among "her people".

But Elizabeth Prophet would have none of these things. She was a stern, self-willed girl. She wanted to be a sculptor. She is a sculptor. She studied at the Rhode Island School of Design and then, almost without money, without friends, and frail of physique, she went to Europe. In Paris, she entered the celebrated Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and she is today called in leading reviews "one of the most expressive sculptors of this generation, from beyond the sea."

She made her first appearance in the Paris Salon d'Automn in 1924. Since then, she has exhibited in the Salon d'Automn and the Salon des Artists Francais. She sent some work last February to the Annual Exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists. The Boston *Evening Transcript* said: "In sculpture there were but two things of importance: One was the head of a Cossack; the other, the head of a Negro cut in wood. The latter was a powerful thing—one of the few outstanding things in the show. It was done by Elizabeth Prophet."



Sculpture in wood. By Elizabeth Prophet

Elizabeth Prophet

The Paris critics have been outspoken concerning Elizabeth Prophet. Raymond Selig and Jules de Saint-Hilaire say in the *Revue du Vrai et du Beau:*

"The bust of a man in marble which the perfect sculptor, Elizabeth Prophet, is exhibiting in the Salon des Artists Francais, is most impressive. I have not yet seen during my visit a single work so characteristic. I have been infinitely happy to 'discover' this bust, so arousingly beautiful, vigorous and energetic; a bust which is, in my opinion, one of the most attractive examples of the artistic productions brought together in the Salon. The figure is conceived in a nervous style, supple and sure; the composition is most adroit, as is the modeling of the whole in its pure lines. There are no mannerisms in Elizabeth Prophet's art, and yet the work is gracefully voluptuous. It denotes a sure knowledge and full mastery of method. The artist by this work, which I so sincerely admire, has almost become a master of sculptural expression."

Speaking of the difficulty of sculpture with various materials, the Paris *Revue Moderne* lauds Elizabeth Prophet for the way in which she has handled wood. "Her works lacks neither ebullient youth nor well-directed force. The head in ebony is a charming head of a young girl with the pure lines and the grace of adolescence. All of Elizabeth Prophet's work is full of allure and character."

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The Mechanics' Bank Building of Richmond

IN 1901, John Mitchell, Jr., Editor of the *Richmond Planet,* incorporated the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, which was capitalized for $25,000 and began business in a basement with three rooms at 511 North 3rd Street, January 1, 1902. The annual deposits increased from $122,915 in 1902, to $480,062 in 1909. The bank then determined to erect a modern building and this building was finished in 1910.

It was four stories high with a roof garden and built of white compressed brick with granite trimmings and columns and pilasters in front of pink marble. It was a beautiful building, at the corner of 3rd and Clay Street, with fine bank fixtures, elevators, and four office suites and twenty-four single offices.

The bank prospered for twenty years, and then in 1922, it got into trouble with the State Banking Department. The banking laws of Virginia are loosely drawn and still more loosely administered. The President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank had bought a former white theater down in the business district and the Banking Department objected to the method by which this property was carried on the books of the bank. Controversy ensued, and suddenly the Banking Department closed the bank, July 15, 1922, and made an investigation, finding certain alleged violations of the banking laws.

The result was that the Mechanics' Savings Bank permanently went out of business. The building and other real estate holdings were sold and a dividend of 40 per cent on deposits was paid. There was great suffering among the colored people on account of this unfortunate disaster, and since then this large and beautiful building has stood as a sort of mournful monument.

The new Home Office building of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, formerly the Mechanics Bank Building, Richmond

On September 23, 1929, there came a sudden and pleasing change. The Southern Aid Society of Virginia was chartered, February 10, 1893, with a capital stock of $5,000. This capital has now been increased to $150,000, fully paid-in, and the Society has total assets of $990,333, liabilities of $655,834, and a surplus of $334,499. Its capital and surplus together amount to $484,499, and it has paid in claims, up to December 31, 1928, $5,182,240.

This organization has as its officers, James T. Carter, President, Edward Steward, B. A. Cephas and A. Washington, Vice Presidents, and B. L. Jordan and W. A. Jordan as Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Recently, the stockholders have approved the entry of this company into the life insurance field, and an application for this change in the charter has been granted by the State Corporation Commission. They will write straight life insurance, beginning January, 1930.

The Southern Aid Society, on September 23, bought the building of the former Mechanics' Bank as its future home office and will install the Commercial Bank and Trust Company in the banking quarters.

The Commercial Bank and Trust Company was organized by a group of (*Will you please turn to page* 429)

Executive officials of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia

THE N.A.A.C.P. BATTLE FRONT

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Nominating Committee for members of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports the following nominees for terms expiring December 31, 1932:

Lillian A. Alexander, New York
Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington
James A. Cobb, Washington
George W. Cook, Washington
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland
Rev. John Haynes Holmes, New York
Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Detroit
Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, New York
Isadore Martin, Philadelphia
T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.
J. E. Spingarn, New York
William English Walling, New York

Nominating Committee:
Charles H. Studin, *Chairman*
Florence Kelley
Hutchens C. Bishop

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in the offices of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on the afternoon of Monday, January 6, 1930, at 2:30 o'clock. There will be reports from the Acting Secretary, the Director of Publications and Research, the Director of Branches, and the Treasurer; and the nominations for directors will be voted upon.

The Annual Mass Meeting will be held on the afternoon of Sunday, January 5, the place and the speakers to be announced later.

SWAYING PUBLIC OPINION

PUBLIC OPINION was more than swayed. It blew for a while with the force of a West Indian hurricane. And the storm is slow in blowing over. All over an incident that was seemingly trivial when it occurred. That incident was the announcement in the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Matthew's, Brooklyn, by its rector, the Rev. William S. Blackshear, late of Texas, that colored people had better not join his church. They were not wanted. They had better go to their own churches in the neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Blackshear intended to keep the racial "integrity" of his parish "pure".

The challenge to this announcement was prompt. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People promptly communicated with the vestry of St. Matthew's Church, asking that the rector's utterance be disavowed, as constituting "Jim-Crow Christianity"; and that the rector be dismissed.

Now if the N. A. A. C. P. had been a small, fly-by-night organization, with a paper membership, and a record of ineffectual protest, this challenge would not have attracted much attention. But the N. A. A. C. P. in its twenty years, has made its mark in the field of race relations. It has won many victories both in the highest courts of the land and in the court of public opinion. Years of careful work have established in the minds of newspaper editors throughout the United States that the N. A. A. C. P. is careful about what it says and about how it says what it has to say. So the N. A. A. C. P. statements were featured in the press throughout the country.

Moreover, the N. A. A. C. P. carried the appeal beyond the vestry of St. Matthew's Church to the Rt. Rev. Ernest M. Stires, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island. And the N. A. A. C. P. communication was important enough for the Bishop to reply to by special delivery letter. For the N. A. A. C. P. maintained that the utterance of the Rev. Blackshear raised the question of the real meaning of Christianity as expounded by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

All the correspondence, between the N. A. A. C. P. and the vestry and between the N. A. A. C. P. and Bishop Stires—who held such an utterance as the Rev. Mr. Blackshear's to be "indefensible"—found its way into the newspapers. Not only that, but citizens began writing letters to editors, clergymen of all denominations began speaking plainy; and the editors themselves did not remain silent. The New York *Evening Post*, for example, published three separate editorials, backing up the N. A. A. C. P. *The World* had two editorials. The *Nation*, and dozens of other publications throughout the country, some in the South, some for, some against, commented upon the issue. Heywood Broun, in his syndicated articles for the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, devoted four days to discussion of the incident.

The issue was placed by the N. A. A. C. P. squarely before the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in session in Atlantic City, and that body, though it evaded discussion of the incident, had to face its significance.

For thirteen consecutive days in the month of September, and even into October, the N. A. A. C. P. was featured daily in the metropolitan newspapers as leading in the fight. And, so far as one can judge by what is published, public opinion overwhelmingly supports the position the Association has taken. Nothing the N. A. A. C. P. has ever done has stirred such interest. Nor has any such gale of public sentiment blown in its favor—in favor that is, of the plain dictates of justice and decency to all people irrespective of color.

A new turn was given the controversy, when Monsignor John L. Belford, pastor of a Catholic Church in Brooklyn, announced that he sympatised with the Rev. Mr. Blackshear, and that if Negroes became "numerous" in his church they would be excluded. Again there was a flurry in the newspapers. Again the N. A. A. C. P. appealed to a high dignitary of the church, Cardinal Patrick J. Hayes. And, as Bishop Stires had done for the Protestant Episcopal Church, Cardinal Hayes, just prior to his sailing for Rome, directed and authorized a letter to the N. A. A. C. P., repudiating the utterances of Msgr. Belford, and making clear that they did not represent the policy and the spirit of the Catholic Church.

High dignitaries in two denominations, the Protestant Episcopal and the Catholic, have therefore responded to the protests of the N. A. A. C. P. by repudiating the race prejudice expressed by lesser dignitaries. And the public, through newspapers and magazines, has been fully advised of every step in this victorious campaign of the N. A. A. C. P.

This victory did not just happen. The N. A. A. C. P. made the issue and won its case. That was because the significance of a seemingly trivial occurrence was clearly seen the moment it happened. That incident was dramatised for hundreds of thousands of people. It made them think and feel. And out of it has come a live state of public opinion, on an issue which before then had been dormant.

Whether colored people are discouraged from joining the parish of St. Matthew's in Brooklyn, is less important than that the Catholic Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church and other denominations have been faced with the issue of race discrimination in its ranks. Anxious soul-searching has

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Camille Cohen

By WENDELL PHILLIPS DABNEY

IN New Orleans, the Eden of creoles, where the blood of all races has brought to glorious radiance the beauty of woman, Camille Cohen laughed her way into life, budded, blossomed, and flowered.

She was born on New Year's Day, 1884, in the home of Walter L. Cohen and his wife, Wilhelmina—Walter Cohen, who is easily the most level-headed and successful colored politician of the South and now holds the office of Comptroller of Customs of the Port of New Orleans.

The school career of Camille Cohen was brief but interesting. First, she attended Mrs. Lena Burrell's French School for Creoles. Then she went to Straight University and was graduated at eighteen. She was especially adept in the languages, and English, French and Spanish all seemed her mother tongue. Music, both of voice and piano, were her recreations.

Her life work began with her entry into her father's office as clerk. There she fell in love with Alva Bell, and then followed the birth of Yolande. The marriage was not successful, and was followed in a few years by divorce. Then came several years as school teacher, and finally, Camille became her father's private secretary. He was a master politician, and what she did not inherit of knowledge of politics from him, she rapidly acquired. Her father was at that time president of the People's Benevolent and Industrial Insurance Company of Louisiana, and

Camille Cohen

for eleven years Camille was virtually in charge of the organization. Then, love sang its siren song again, and she married Oscar D. Jones and came to live in Chicago.

There, the Camille Cohen Jones' Music School for Girls was her first experiment. But, after all, Camille Cohen with her great executive ability, her variety of talents and mercurial temperament, was never suited to the banal formalities of school life. The Cohen blood was too strong. Politics continually beckoned her like "the Call of the Wild." Soon, she was in the whirling stream of Chicago political life, and was quickly known to every candidate and worker. She figured conspiciously in the campaign of 1924, with organization and personal contacts and political speeches. But all this could not satisfy the variety of her talents. In her spare moments, she was with the Big Sisters, the Catholic Church and the Louisiana Social and Benevolent Club with its 350 sons and daughters, which she founded and led.

Then, quite suddenly, in the midst of her manifold activities, illness came. Her exuberant vitality was sapped slowly, gradually, but painlessly. Her daughter, Yolande, had married Paul E. Johnson, who manufactures Violet Ray lamps, and is known as a tireless inventor and business man. Together, they gave every attention their affection or money could offer but Camille literally faded away, until one year ago, "God touched her with his finger and she slept."

She was magnificent in her womanhood—a dark Brunhilda, handsome, large and free; full of joy and laughter, frank and fearless, never biting her tongue; and yet one who was never still, never dull, always going and doing and dreaming; always alive, always generous, loving and kind.

A Young Lawyer

By HENRY STAUFFER

"THE hardest bump that was ever handed to me came on the day on which I received my B. A. degree from the University of California in 1924, when a white co-ed refused to walk with me to the stadium. In order to facilitate the handing out of the diplomas it is customary for the members of the graduating class to line up in couples alphabetically before the ceremonies begin and to receive their credentials in the same order. Fate selected as my partner a young woman from the South who had inherited strong race prejudice, thus creating a situation extremely embarrassing to us both. Fortunately for me, while I was looking for a way out of a predicament for which I was in no way responsible, a lady member of the class who did not despise me on account of my color, stepped up saying, 'I know Mr. Johnson and shall consider it an honor to walk with him.' I had never met her before and have often wished I knew who she was and where she lived in order that I might thank her for an act of courtesy I shall never forget."

Thus spoke George M. Johnson, the young Negro who has just completed the course in the law department of the University of California, regarding one of the most trying episodes of his life.

Mr. Johnson was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of intelligent parents, his mother being a graduate of a state normal school who taught for some years in Dallas, Texas, before her marriage. In his childhood his parents moved to San Bernardino, California, where his father is employed by the Santa Fé Railroad Company. While he was a pupil in the San Bernardino High School, three events occurred which largely shaped his career. The famous Fisk Male Quartette sang to the school and received enthusiastic applause; he read the stimulating autobiography of that great Negro leader, Booker T. Washington; and one day his teacher in public speaking, Miss Freeman, expressed her appreciation of his ability to think clearly and speak effectively. Her magical words touched

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Colored Girls in Cleveland

THE problem of the colored girl in a Northern great city is in many ways more pressing than that of the young man. It is difficult for working girls to get proper rooms and boarding places. They are open to insult and even attack from the irresponsible elements of both races. And, above all, it is peculiarly easy for them to drift into questionable company and into social surroundings which might ultimately prove fatal.

What is to be done about it? The Y. W. C. A. is one answer. But in nearly all cities, these Associations discriminate against colored girls. They say frankly: If we admit colored girls, the white girls will not come. To meet this discrimination, separate institutions have been started in many cities; some of these are frankly called "colored" Y. W. C. A.'s. Other take particular names, like the Phillis Wheatley House of Washington, D. C.

Certain cities, like Boston and Cleveland, have for a long time fought this sort of discrimination. They have declared that in principle the Y. W. C. A. has no right to discriminate and that, therefore, they would not consent to a separate Y. W. C. A. based on race and color. There is absolutely no doubt of the logical consistency of this stand. But there is grave doubt as to its results. Colored girls have been going to Boston and literally pouring into Cleveland. The demand for their protection and comfort is insistent. Unless something is done for them the harm to succeeding generations is incalculable.

Moreover, this situation is different from that of the public schools. Negroes in the North can legally force themselves into the public school and if they are persistent and diligent can compell decent treatment of their children and the appointment of colored teachers on the same terms as other teachers are appointed. This has been proven in New York, Chicago, Boston, and even in Cleveland.

But semi-private philanthropies, like the Christian Associations can only with the greatest difficulty be coerced into decency; and meantime our boys and girls go to the devil.

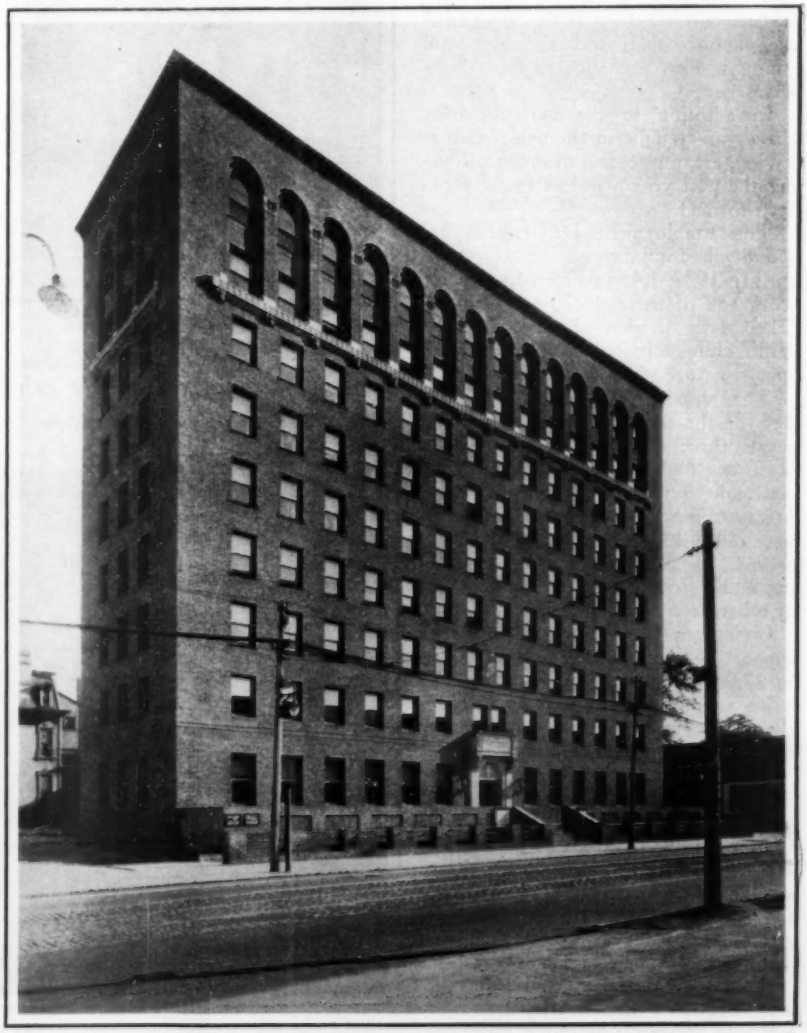
This is the kind of dilemma that faces the colored people of America continually, and in Cleveland, Jane Hunter offered a solution in 1913.

Many people disagreed with her then and many do disagree with her now, but they have to admit that Jane Hunter has done an astonishing and valuable piece of work. What she did was simple. She formed in 1913 a "Phillis Wheatley Association". It was not connected with the Y. W. C. A., but was an entirely separate venture, doing similar work. It was a place where colored girls could lodge while they were working or seeking work and it was also a center where white people could hire servants. Then the place began to grow. It had a budget of $1,500 for its first year and housed 22 girls. In 1917, it was necessary to purchase a building much larger and better fitted to accommodate the ever increasing number of girls. Through the contributions of friends, mainly white, this building was purchased. In 1918, the Association became a member of the Cleveland Welfare Federation and began to receive in this way public aid.

In 1919, there was need for the expansion of the educational work. An adjoining building was purchased for the purpose of housing the clubs and classes. Again in 1924, the institution had outgrown its quarters and it was necessary to go before the public for capital funds. In January, 1925, a capital campaign was conducted and $663,000 was pledged to erect a new home with adequate equipment. Today, $508,156.23 of this has been collected.

The Association, now, enjoys the distinction of being probably the best developed piece of social work for colored girls and women in the United States. The new nine-story building beautifully and adequately furnished is a real lighthouse in Cleveland.

There are many departments of work: In the educational department no attempt is made to duplicate the



The Phillis Wheatley House, Cleveland

Jane Hunter

work which is given in the public schools, but the idea is to supplement the public schools and give girls and young women a chance to find themselves.

In addition to the various clubs, classes are taught in domestic science, sewing, art, music, and dramatics. During the past year a nurses registry has been formed.

The Employment Department has found jobs for large numbers of women. In 1928, 1,455 women applied for work and of these, 1,270 were placed. There is a division of Girl Reserves, with club activities, which include sports, nature study and handicraft.

The most interesting and spectacular part of the plant is the cafeteria. It serves three meals a day, catering to both men and women. In addition to the main dining room, there are two private dining rooms for special occasions. In 1928, 48,375 meals were served. The cafeteria is self-supporting and contributes to the maintenance of other departments.

Living quarters are provided for self-supporting women at a cost of $2.75 to $7.00 per week. There is 24-hour office and elevator service and attractive parlors and club rooms. On every floor there is hot and cold water.

Naturally, the main branch of the Association is not large enough for all of the activities. The Kingsley-Arter Center has been started at East 100th Street with an educational program similar to the Central branch. Near this is a large and well-equipped playground, attended by 6,808 children during the summer of 1928.

There are three large and enthusiastic Mother's Clubs, who are interested in character-building programs, and in general support of the work. Two miles east of Lorain, Ohio, overlooking Lake Erie, is Camp Merriam. This is the summer camp of the Phillis Wheatley Association. It can accommodate, in tents, 100 people, and has a dining hall and recreation hall. Swimming, boating, hiking, tennis, baseball, nature study, and other amusements are provided at a low rate. Eleven thousand meals were served at the camp in the summer of 1928.

"Not an Institution—a Home"

The Service Reports shows something of what is being done for girls and women:

Average monthly membership.	463
Average monthly enrollment in classes	860
Total attendance at these	57,495
Number of special events—social and recreational	210
Attendance	9,738
Interviews and contacts	96,224

The total annual budget of the Phillis Wheatley House is $84,017. Of this, in 1928, it received from the Cleveland Welfare Federation, $39,300. The balance of the budget was made up by the earnings and collections of the institution.

Today, everybody in Cleveland, white and black, acknowledges that Jane Hunter has done a great work.

Phillis Wheatley House is a monument to American Negro womanhood: to its ability to endure and to bear with dignity and courage, poverty and insult and discrimination.

Phillis Wheatley House is a monument to the generosity of American white folk: to the spirit which has given the Negro churches, schools and institutions and which responds again and again to the cry of suffering humanity.

And yet and again Phillis Wheatley House is a monument to American Prejudice; to its inability to rise above alms-giving, into human brotherhood and a desire for the full and free development of every human being to its greatest capacity.

This triple monument will long endure and tell its story to the twenty-first century of Jesus Christ.

The Cafeteria

THE POET'S CORNER

More "Letters Found Near a Suicide"

By FRANK HORNE

In 1926, Frank Horne received Second Prize in the Krigwa contest for his poems, "Letters Found Near a Suicide". This month we publish a similar set of poems written by Mr. Horne for the contest of 1927.

To the Poets:

WHY do poets
Like to die
And sing raptures to the grave?

They seem to think
That bitter dirt
Turns sweet between the teeth.

I have lived
And yelled hozannas
At the climbing stars

I have lived
And drunk deep
The deceptive wine of life. . . .

And now, tipsy and reeling
From its dregs
I die . . .

O let the poets sing
Raptures to the grave.

To Henry:

I DO not know
How I shall look
When I lie down here
But I really should be smiling
Mischievously . . .
You and I have studied
Together
The knowledge of the ages
And lived the life of Science
Matching discovery for discovery—
And yet
In a trice
With a small explosion
Of this little machine
In my hand
I shall know
All
That Aristotle, Newton, Lavoisier,
and Galileo
Could not determine
In their entire
Lifetimes . . .
And the joke of it is,
Henry
That I have
Beat you to it . . .

To One Who Called Me "NIGGER":

YOU are Power
And send steel ships hurtling
From shore to shore . . .

You are Vision
And cast your sight thru eons of space
From world to world . . .

You are Brain
And throw your voice endlessly
From ear to ear . . .
You are Soul
And falter at the yawning chasm
From White to Black . . .

To Caroline:

YOUR piano
Is the better instrument . . .
Yesterday
Your fingers
So precisely
Touched the cold keys—
A nice string
Of orderly sounds,
A proper melody . . .
Tonight
Your hands
So wantonly
Caressed my tingling skin—
A mad whirl
Of cacophony,
A wild chanting . . .
Your piano
Is the better instrument.

To Alfred:

I HAVE grown tired of you
And your wife
Sitting there
With your children,
Little bits of you
Running about your feet
And you two so calm
And cold together . . .
It is really better
To lie here
Insensate
Than to see new life
Creep upon you
Calm and cold
Sitting there . . .

To You:

ALL my life
They have told me
That You
Would save my Soul
That only
By kneeling in Your House
And eating of Your Body
And drinking of Your Blood
Could I be born again . . .
And yet
One night
In the tall black shadow
Of a windy pine
I offered up
The Sacrifice of Body
Upon the altar
Of her breast . . .
You
Who were conceived
Without ecstasy
Or pain
Can You understand
That I knelt last night
In Your House
And ate of Your Body
And drank of Your Blood
. . . and thought only of her? . . .

To James:

DO you remember
How you won
That last race . . .?
How you flung your body
At the start . . .
How your spikes
ripped the cinders
In the stretch . . .
How you catapulted
Thru the tape . . .
Do you remember . . .?
Don't you think
I lurched with you
Out of those starting holes . . .?
Don't you think
My sinews tightened
At those first
Few strides . . .
And when you flew into the stretch
Was not all my thrill
Of a thousand races
In your blood . . .
At your final drive
Thru the finish line
Did not my shout
Tell of the
Triumphant ecstasy
Of victory . . .?
Live
As I have taught you
To run, Boy—
It's a short dash
Dig your starting holes
Deep and firm
Lurch out of them
Into the straightaway
With all the power
That is in you
Look straight ahead
To the finish line
Think only of the goal
Run straight
Run high
Run hard
Save nothing
And finish
With an ecstatic burst
That carries you
Hurtling
Thru the tape
To victory. . . .

THE BROWSING READER

THE BROWSING READER

THE Book of the Month is Countée Cullen's *"The Black Christ* and other poems", published by Harper and Brothers at $2.00. The main poem is "Hopefully Dedicated to White Americans". It is a poem of religious mysticism, of beauty and finish. We quote a few lines:

"I have a fear," he used to say,
"This thing may come to me some day.
Some man contemptuous of my race
And its lost rights in this hard place,
Will strike me down for being black.
But when I answer I'll pay back
The late revenge long overdue
A thousand of my kind and hue.
A thousand black men, long since gone
Will guide my hand, stiffen the brawn,
And speed one life-divesting blow
Into some granite face of snow.
And I may swing, but not before
I send some pale ambassador
Hot footing it to hell to say
A proud black man is on his way."

"Pathfinders: The Progress of Colored Graduate Nurses", by Adah B. Thoms, is a privately printed history by the woman who for eighteen years was Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Lincoln Hospital. It is an excellent and inspiring record, with an introduction by Lillian D. Wald:

"This short history of nursing is presented not only as a record of the struggles and achievements of professional nurses, but also as a foundation stone in racial progress—for nurses have contributed much in the past to the advancement of the race, and, if the scope of their activities is enlarged, they can render an even greater service in the future."

William Henry Jones continues his careful studies of Washington in *"The Housing of Negroes in Washington, D. C."* The investigation was made under the auspices of the Interracial Committee of the Washington Federation of Churches, and is published by the Howard University Press. It is a painstaking and thorough piece of work. We quote one significant paragraph:

"Negroes are usually forced to buy homes, if they wish to live in desirable communities. Most of the newly constructed houses are being bought instead of rented. The average home which is purchased by Negroes is priced at $7,500, but a few are priced as high as $25,000. Many Negroes were found to have purchased their homes with cash payments of from $7,000 to $10,000. The fact that 46.5 per cent of the homes studied were owned shows that the Negro population in Washington has a good rating in relation to property ownership."

BEST SELLERS IN THE CRISIS BOOK SHOP

August to October, 1929

1. "What the Negro Thinks," by R. R. Moton.
2. "Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. B. Du Bois.
3. "Rope and Faggot," by Walter White.
4. "Toussaint L'Ouverture," by Leslie P. Hill.
5. "Negro in American Life," by Willis J. King.

A Southern white woman, Dorothy G. Bolton, has furnished the words of Negro hymns from her own Georgia plantation and elsewhere, and the well-known composer, Harry T. Burleigh, has arranged the music. The result is *"The Old Songs Hymnal"*, published by the Century Company, and worthy of wide use.

Chester D. Heywood, white Captain in a black regiment has published *"The Story of the 371st Regiment."* It is not a very illuminating book and says nothing of the strange relations between white officers and black soldiers and of the American color line transported into the World War. Neither does it explain the extraordinary number of white officers who lost their lives in battle. Yet there is an explanation. Maps and original orders are liberally provided.

Blaise Cendrars, who wrote "The African Saga", an anthology of last year, has now published through Payson and Clarke, *"Little Black Stories for Little White Children"*. The book has been translated from the French by Margery Bianco. All children will find these stories beautiful.

The Methodist Book Concern has issued a pamphlet, *"The American Negro"*. It is a series of worship services to be used in the Junior Department of the church. It has excerpts and quotations, calculated to interest young folk in the Negro. The quotations are somewhat over-edited, as in the case of Brenda Moryck's "Days", but, on the whole, the pamphlet is worth while.

Evans Wall has published a novel *"The No Nation Girl"*; it is the usual white Southerner's idea of the mulatto's going "native". Everybody commits suicide at the end of the story.

J. J. Harmon, Jr., Arnette G. Linsay and Carter G. Woodson, have united in writing a pamphlet on *"The Negro As A Business Man"*, published by the Association for the Study of Life and History. It is an excellent and accurate compendium.

From "The Scourge of Christ"
By Paul Richard

Legal murder is the legitimate father of the illegal ones.

The punishment that imitates the crime, justifies it.

To avoid recognition, Cain today covers himself with a uniform.

"Civilization"—the privilege of a few peoples estimated by the number of their firearms.

"Barbarism"—not to have firearms up to date.

"Woe unto the rich" Jesus said this—not Lenin.

When the rich concern themselves with the business of the poor it is called charity. When the poor concern themselves with the business of the rich it is called anarchy.

"High standard of life"—an advanced state of spiritual death.

Several men betrayed Jesus, but not one woman.

To love Christ is to find Christians unbearable.

"Christian"—one who believes that Christ was like him.

I have met only two men who were like the Christ: one was a Hindu, the other a Mussulman.

Christ rose against all that would exalt itself.

"Bible"—a paper Pope.

Nations do not go to Hell; Hell comes to them when they sin.

"Colonies"—far off countries in which the clothes of Europeans turn white and their hearts, black.

The Christianity of Christ died when Asia ceased to teach it.

"Colour prejudice"—a kind of skin disease especially malignant among white peoples.

When Asia tries to attain to the barbarism of Europe, they say she is becoming civilized.

All that is, was; and will be, whether in form or without form.

We are in the Infinite: no one can be lost.

A man's life—a soul's day—

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ A Scottish National memorial to David Livingstone, has been opened at Blantyre, Scotland. It cost $60,000 and consists of a reconstruction of the home in which Livingstone was born, together with an African Museum.

¶ It is reported that the League of Nations has consented to appoint a Commission to investigate the alleged slavery in Liberia. The commissioners will be three, one representing the League; one, the American Government and one, the Liberian Government.

¶ A conference of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation was held in Lyons, France, last August. It was attended by 135 persons, representing twenty countries. Among the activities recommended to its members were the following:

"Aiding movements for the freeing of exploited colonial peoples from alien control by imperialist powers; for opposing race discrimination and for aiming at cooperation between races."

¶ The October issue of the *Review of English Studies*, published in London, has an article by Professor E. Burch, head of the Department of English, at Howard University. Professor Burch,

Rev. P. J. Bryant *page* 418

who is a Master of Arts of Columbia, and was a Graduate Student at the University of Edinburgh, 1926-27, writes on Defoe.

AMERICA

¶ The Bureau of Education has made a study of Medical Education in the United States. It reports that during the past five years, 2,644 Negro students have been enrolled and 586 have been given degrees. Of these, 2,193 were enrolled in two Negro medical schools and 475 graduated from them. In the other schools of the United States and Canada, there have been 451 students and 111 graduates.

¶ On an average during the last five years, there have been each year 529 Negro medical students enrolled and 117 graduated. The distribution of these students and graduates from 1923 to 1928 have been as follows:

	Students	*Graduates*
Howard	1,150	255
Meharry	1,043	220

White universities have had the following students and graduates:

	Students	*Graduates*
Chicago Medical College	83	10
Northwestern University	34	11
Rush Medical College	44	15
University of Michigan	38	9
McGill University, Canada	55	7
Harvard University	22	5
Ohio State University	25	5
Temple University	17	6
Indiana University	16	4
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania	10	3
University of Toronto, Canada	13	3
Tufts College	14	3
Boston University	8	3
Columbia University	7	1
Loyola (Catholic)	18	1
The University of California	4	2

¶ Prison statistics in the United States are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. They represent only a few of the law-breakers, many of whom are not arrested, others not brought to trial, others not convicted and still others obtain their freedom by paying fines. In 1926, of the prisoners re-

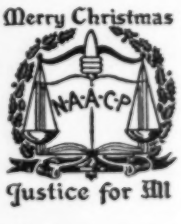
Boy Scouts representing 50 nations gathered in England for the great Jamboree last July. In the group above are scouts from South Africa, Fiji, Cape Colony, Kenya, United States, Australia, Switzerland, England, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, West Africa and the Transvaal.

ceived in ninety-six prisons and reformatories of the United States, 9,274 or 21.4 per cent, were of Negro descent. In 1923, the proportion was 24 per cent. Of the male Negro prisoners, 24 per cent were incarcerated for stealing, 19 percent for burglary, 12 per cent for homicide, and 11 per cent for fighting. It is interesting to note that only 2.6 per cent of the Negroes are charged with rape, as compared with 4 per cent of the native whites, 5.5 per cent of the foreign-born whites and 9.4 per cent of the Indians. Colored women are mainly charged with stealing, killing, fighting and violation of liquor laws.

¶ There are four Educational Boards and Foundations especially interested in Negroes. The *General Education Board* from 1902-28, spent $12,991,854 on Negro institutions. The *John F. Slater Fund* spent, 1927-28, $69,050 for Negro education. The *Jeanes Fund* the same year helped Negro education in fourteen states, and paid out $108,547. The *Phelps-Stokes Fund* has published no complete report of its expenditures. It has a capital fund of $1,200,000; a considerable part of its income goes to white people. The *Julius Rosenwald Fund* was incorporated in 1917 and spent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, $364,831. Most of this went for Negro rural schoolhouses.

¶ On his Sixth annual tour, Roland Hayes will sing in twenty-six states during six months, beginning with November.

¶ Here is a picture of Memphis Tennessee Garrison and of her N. A. A. C. P. Christmas seal, which is printed in green and red, but here reproduced in somber black. Mrs. Garrison, of her own initiative, and as a work of love, has been distributing these stamps for several years. She was rewarded with the N. A. A. C. P. Walker Medal in 1928 for her success. She is a public school teacher in West Virginia and President of the West Virginia Colored Teachers' Association. Now let her speak for herself:



"A Penny for Justice"

Buy N. A. A. C. P. Christmas Seals

As an expression of Christmas cheer and good will. Almost every one at this season is sending greetings and gifts. Let yours bear the seal of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

During the past three years these seals have yielded a wealth of publicity and have reached persons all over the country, advertising the fact that Negroes are determined to continue the fight for their rights as American citizens and are using every effective means of doing so.

The seals for 1929 are now ready. If you are interested in the cause of the Negro, add your "Penny for Justice". They are put up in books of 200 and sell for one cent each or $2.00 per book. Your individual order will be sent by return mail for any number of them. This year we hope to have the cooperation of Negro business, insurance companies, lodges and schools in handling these seals.

The money raised will go to the Association to assist in carrying on their program. These sales may count as your individual effort or apply to your branch apportionment. Here is also a fine opportunity to increase your quota of the Anniversary Fund. All money received from the sale of seals on or before December 28, 1929 will be credited to this fund.

Place your order now. You may return any unsold seals with your remittance after the holidays are over.

Address your orders to, Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, Box 364, Gary, West Va.

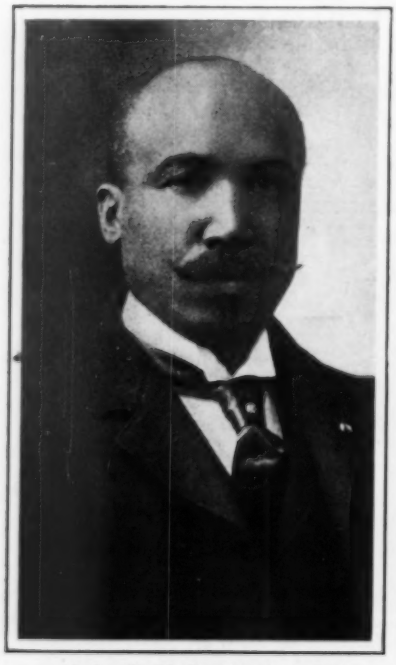
¶ The John F. Slater Fund is using a part of its income now to supplement the salaries received by teachers in various Southern colleges. The individual grants vary from $900 a year to $2,250. In all, forty-three professors and teachers in 34 institutions will be aided during the year, 1929-30, with a total grant of $45,450. Of these, twenty-two are teachers of English, and twenty-one teachers of Science. Thirty-nine of these teachers have attended Northern Institutions, and thirty-one have degrees from such institutions.

¶ It is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Green, ranking colored officer in the regular army, is going to resign from the army. He was born in Tennessee, educated at Walden, and enlisted in the 24th Infantry in 1899.

¶ Cyril Clemens quotes for us a passage from Mark Twain's autobiography. The author is describing his boyhood days on his uncle's farm in Missouri:

"We had a faithful and affectionate good friend, ally and adviser in 'Uncle Dan'l', . . . whose sympathies were wide and warm, and whose heart was honest and simple, and knew no guile. . . . It was on the farm that I got my strong liking for his race and my appreciation of certain of its fine qualities. This feeling and this estimate have stood the test of sixty years and more, and have suffered no impairment. The black face is as welcome to me now as it was then."

¶ The colored Knights of Pythias report July 1, 1929, 151,232 members in

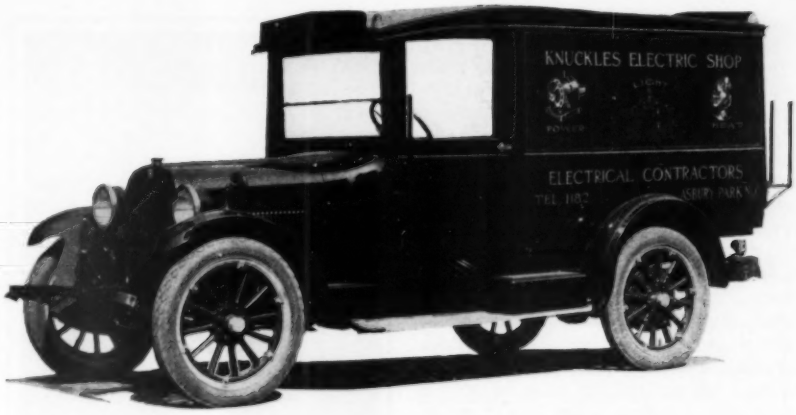


Judge E. M. Hewlett *page* 418

Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart *page* 419

4,176 lodges. They have paid out from the Endowment Fund in the last two years $2,038,378. The total value of property owned by the Grand Lodges, the Supreme Lodge, and the subordinate lodges, including funds on hand, amount to $9,350,219. To this, must be added the property owned by the women's department of the order, which brings the total up to $11,837,515. A National Pythian Temple was dedicated in Chicago, December 11, 1928.

¶ Miss Juanita Saddler, a graduate of Fisk University, and for ten years Traveling Student Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. Student Council, has become National Student Secretary in charge of Colored Schools. Miss Juliette A. Derricotte, who formerly held this position, has become Dean of Women at Fisk University.

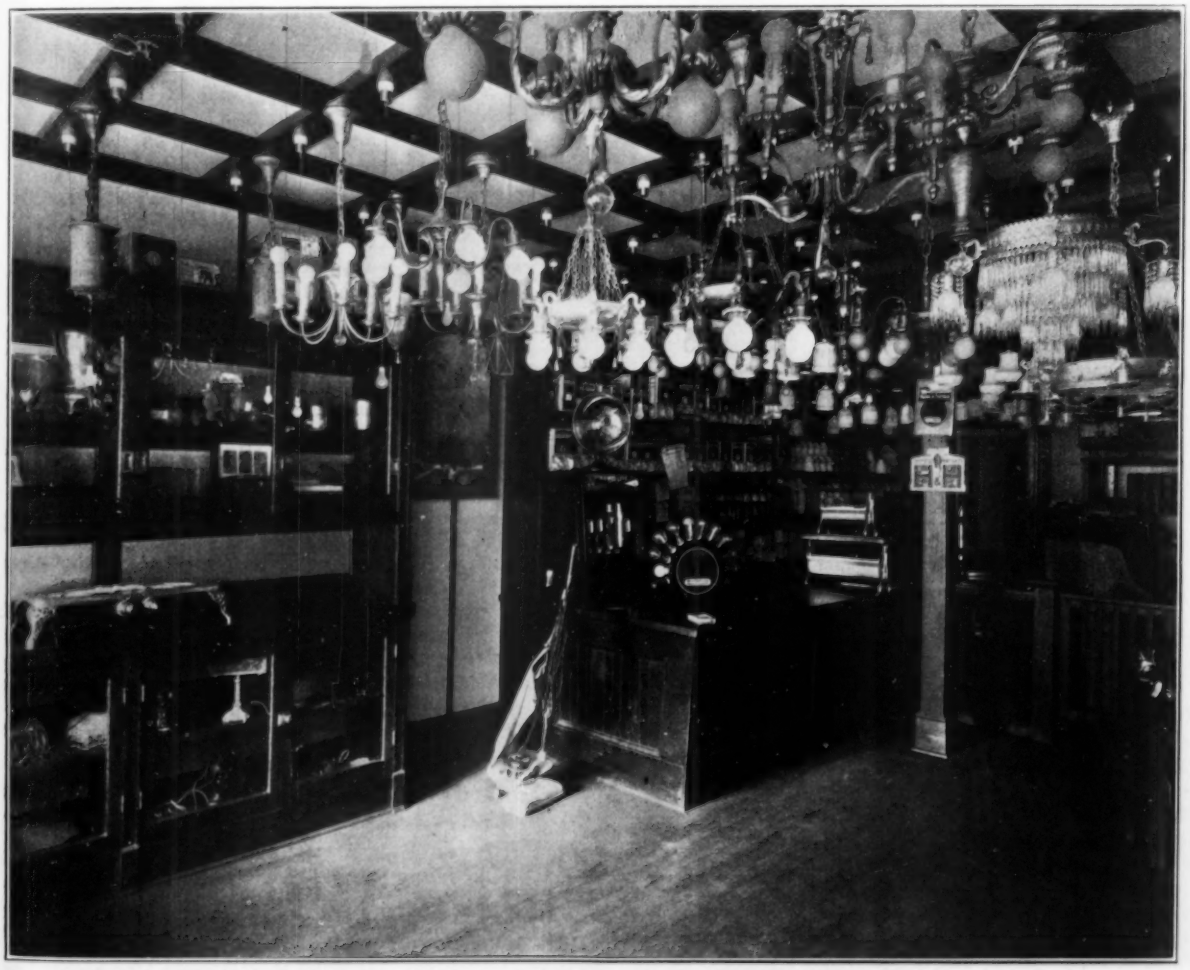


THE EAST

¶ The first two colored nurses ever appointed to the Boston City Hospital recently took up their duties. They are Miss Frances Harris of Roxbury and Miss Letitia Campfield, North Cambridge.

¶ An all day Health Conference was held in Harlem late in October. Fifteen prominent health authorities, including Police Surgeon Dr. Louis Wright and Dr. L. I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, addressed the conference.

¶ The Committee of Fourteen in New York City has for a generation been engaged in the study of vice conditions in New York City. One of its members is a colored physician, Dr. Ernest R. Alexander. The 1928 report takes up the conditions of vice in Harlem. An investigator, working three months,



Knuckle's Electric Shop, Asbury Park, New Jersey page 418

found in Harlem eighty-five speakeasies and sixty-one houses of prostitution. There were several instances of dives for perverts, criminals and the passing of counterfeit money. A very large part of these agencies were run by white people.

¶ Under the direction of Mrs. Alice Crawford, a health pageant, "The Queen of the Harvest", has been presented on the playground of the Dunbar Apartments, New York City. There was a cast of 120 children of the apartments.

¶ Preliminary work on the Akeley African Hall has been begun in New York City. It is a wing of the American Museum of Natural History and will cost about $1,500,000. The building is a memorial to Carl Akeley, a former member of the Museum staff, who collected specimens of animals in Africa and had them mounted to show their life. He died in Africa in 1926.

¶ A Third annual art exhibit of Negro artists will be held at International House under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation, January 9-19, 1930.

¶ Edward H. Wilson, Jr., a colored man, is a member of the Sub-Committee of Ten in New York City, who are working to curb child crime. Mr. Wilson has been working in the Y. M. C. A., Detroit, and is now Executive Director of the Welfare Council in the Columbus Hill District.

¶ Mgr. John L. Belford, the rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn, has written upon the attitude of his church toward Negroes:

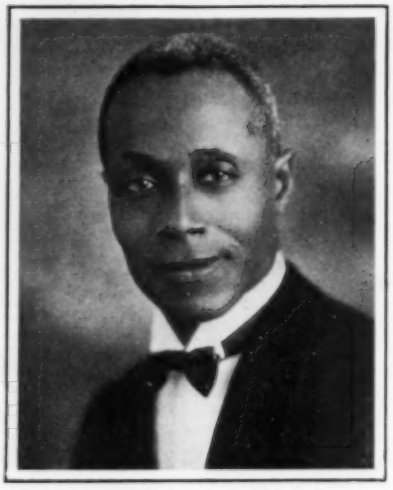
"When people intrude they deserve exclusion. Negroes love to make their way into white neighborhoods, white schools and white churches. One of the inducements offered to Southern Negroes to come North was the information that 'there a colored man can go anywhere.'

"When there were few, they could be tolerated, not only because they were few but because they behaved themselves. When they became numerous, they became noisy, impudent, arrogant and abusive."

The Reverend Mr. Belford has been rebuked by Cardinal Hayes but expresses a well-known attitude of a large number of Irish Catholics. He is the gentleman who once called the Reverend George Frazier Miller, a distinguished Negro clergyman, "an impudent Nigger."

¶ In Asbury Park, New Jersey, Knuckle's Electric Shop is one of the outstanding businesses among colored people. Mr. Knuckle is the leading electric contractor in the city.

¶ William Knuckles was born in New York City and trained in New York Electrician School where he was graduated in 1920. In the busy season, from April to September, he employs twelve men, and the rest of the year has a regular crew of six.



J. Wesley Jones *page* 419

"Some of our largest jobs of electric wiring installed recently are the following in Asbury Park: Murray's Department Store, $8,000; the New York & New Jersey Cleaning & Dyeing Company, $12,000; The Studebaker Agency Building, $650; the Dodge Brothers' Building, $875; Chevrolet Building, $450; also United States Rayon Corporation, Belmar, N. J., $500; Thom McAnn Shoe Stores, Long Branch, N. J., $275."

¶ Howard University received last year $600,000 in appropriations from the United States Government and $900,000 as gifts from friends.

¶ Emanuel M. Hewlett was born in 1850 in New York and educated at the Cambridge High School, the Chauncey Hall School, and the Boston University Law School. His father, A. M. Hewlett, was instructor of Physical Training at Harvard University from 1852-72. The son began the practice of law in Washington in 1880, and appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States in many important cases. In 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison, a Justice of the Peace, and was reappointed by Presidents Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, serving in all sixteen years. He was considered one of the best Justices in the District. He died September 19, 1929, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia adjourned in deference to his memory.

THE SOUTHEAST

¶ The Grand Lodge of the colored Knights of Pythias of North Carolina has been suspended for failure to pay $5,335 to the Supreme Lodge for emergency taxes.

¶ The official state *School Facts*, published by the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina, shows that there was no real public school system in that state until Negroes got the right to vote. There was a "literary fund", which by reason of a large gift from the United States Government, contributed a total of $2,400 for schools in 1839. In 1866, there was a law permitting towns and cities to tax themselves for public schools. But the law of 1869, with Negro suffrage, was the law that compelled public schools for at least four months in the year, and appropriated $100,000. From this beginning grew the school system.

¶ The Negroes of Georgia had an exhibit covering two thousand feet of floor space at the Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Georgia.

¶ The Reverend Peter J. Bryant was born in Georgia in 1872, being his father's eighth child. Mr. Bryant was educated in the public schools and at Morehouse College. He began leading prayer meetings at the age of eleven and taught a public school at the age of fourteen. At the age of sixteen, he was helping his father pastor six churches. From a pastorage at Americus, Georgia, he was called to Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia in 1898, and stayed there for thirty years until his recent death. During this pastorate, he admitted 6,000 members, married 500 couples, and attended 950 funerals.

¶ W. D. Manley, a white man, who was the head of eighty-six banks in Georgia and Florida, is being tried for fraud in the Federal Court at Atlanta. On the jury are two Negroes, Richard Crawford and Frank Wimberley.

¶ Several years ago, Pritt Pringle in Jacksonville, Fla., killed the owner of a Negro woodyard in cold blood. He was sentenced to be executed. A daily paper began a crusade to save him and he was finally declared insane. Recently, in Jacksonville, a white man, said to be an "Honorary" Deputy Sheriff, shot a Negro in the back and killed him. He was released on $10,000 bail and the Grand Jury exonerated him.

¶ W. N. Parker, Editor of the *Menace*, whose estimate of the Negro race we printed in the September Crisis, has been shot and killed in Jacksonville, Fla., by a white man whom he called a "Nigger lover."

THE MIDDLE WEST

¶ Miss Frances McHie, a high school graduate, tried to take nurse training at Minnesota University. The application was at first refused, but

after energetic protest by the N. A. A. C. P., she was admitted.

¶ Miss Velma Bell, a colored student at Beloit College, has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

¶ Joseph D. Bibb, Editor of the *Chicago Whip*, has been appointed one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library.

¶ Presidents of seventeen land grant colleges met in Chicago in November, under the Presidency of Dr. J. S. Clarke.

¶ S. B. Turner, formerly colored member of the Illinois Legislature, is dead in Chicago.

¶ Ernest M. Taylor, manager of Mills restaurant, 315 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was fined $50 and costs by Municipal Judge David C. Meck on charges of discriminating against Talbert White, a Negro, who went to the restaurant for a meal with three white men. Taylor was told he would be served only on the mezzanine floor. A bus boy and not a regular waiter was assigned to his table and he was assessed a service charge of $1.00. There is no service charge to patrons at any Mills restaurant.

¶ J. Wesley Jones, the new President of the National Association of Negro Musicians, was educated at Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee, and at Chicago Music College. He is instructor of the Metropolitan Church Choir, which won second prize in the choir contest held at Orchestra Hall, Chicago, 1925. Albert Cotsworth writes in *The Music News* of Chicago:

> Mr. Jones may be regarded as a sort of pioneer in bringing into the singing of his choir a refinement of beauty that resembles the finish and polish of the best musical exponent of his race—Roland Hayes. The tone he secures has been hammered and pounded free from dross, like iron on an anvil. It is so purely pointed that it can flutter to but a breath and yet echo to the farthest reaches. It is so obedient that attack and exit seldom show a laggard. And it is so elastic that it can scale down, without break, that exacting demand in Dett's "Listen to the Lambs", wherein a fortissimo is reduced to pianissimo unbroken in quality, more like an instrument than voice color.

¶ The colored Y. M. C. A. in Indianapolis has a membership of 2,392, and is thus the largest colored Y. M. C. A. in the world.

¶ The new Phillis Wheatley Branch building of the Indianapolis Y. W. C. A., has been dedicated at 653 North West Street. It is designed for colored women and has 1400 members.

¶ Mrs. Lovena W. Dethridge is a soprano soloist who has been singing in the Middle West. She made her debut in Rome, Italy, May 20, 1929, and "disclosed a lyric soprano voice of beautiful timbre, perfect tonal qualities, and high range."

THE CENTRAL SOUTH

¶ Dr. Elmer Imes, a graduate of Fisk and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Michigan, has been Research Engineer for E. A. Everett of New York City, manufacturer of railway and signal appliances. He goes to Fisk this year as head of the Department of Physics.

¶ The colored people of Louisville are asked to vote for a $3,000,000 bond issue to build and improve the schools. No provision has been made for spending any of this money on the Negro schools.

¶ Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, President of the National Association of Colored Women, had been for twenty-five years a teacher in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana. She was born in Tennessee but brought to Evansville as a child and was educated in the Evansville Normal School and the University of Chicago Junior College. She has served as teacher, carried on work as a real estate dealer and especially been interested in social uplift work. She founded the Day Nursery, the Phillis Wheatley Home and the Evansville Federation of Colored Women, and was also for five years President of the Indiana Federation. Under her administration, twelve clubs bought real estate. For ten years, she has held various offices in the National Association and raised $9,000 for the Douglass Home. During the summer of 1929, she visited thirty-nine cities in a campaign for helping Negro children which is being carried on by her Association. Recently she was elected a vice-president of the National Council of Women.

¶ Our readers will remember the story of Okolona published in October, 1927 number of THE CRISIS. As a result of continued and ruthless murder in that region in Mississippi, the school is to be moved, probably to Mound Bayou.

TRANS MISSISSIPPI

¶ At the University of Kansas, the Alpha Kappa Alpha, a colored sorority, led all the sororities in Scholarship during the school year, 1928-29.

¶ William Price has recently retired from office as Mayor of Boley, Oklahoma, after a term of one year. He operates one of the best equipped cotton gins in Oklahoma. Boley is a colored city.

¶ The second art exhibit of Negroes, sponsored by the Inter-Racial-Committee of San Diego, Cal., has been held at Balboa Park. The exhibit was secured through the efforts of W. E. Scott of Chicago. There are sixty-eight entries, including the work of W. M. Farrow, J. W. Hardick, H. O. Tanner, Hale Woodruff, Albert Smith, and others.

EAST INDIA

¶ For eleven generations in Dutch East India there has been developed a group of mulattoes of mingled Javanese and Dutch blood with some Portuguese blood. There are now about 144,000 of these mulattoes as compared with 60,000 of the Dutch. They are of good physique and vary from brown to white. These "Blue people," as they are called, if legitimate, have the civil status of their fathers and are counted white in law. There are thousands of them in the minor civil service. On the other hand, the possession of civil rights excludes them from land-holding which is confined to natives. They are consequently usually poor. They have a political party of about 12,000 members, whose president is a member of the Advisory Council of the Governor General. Inter-marriage between the white and mulattoes is allowed but discouraged.

THE WEST INDIES

¶ The Eighth Annual Session of the Negro Progress Union took place in the Town Hall, Georgetown, British Guiana, in August, 1929. The President is E. F. Fredericks, and the Secretary, Mrs. H. Joseph. There were four sessions, the main speakers being the President and Dr. F. G. Snelson. The Union has sixteen branches and 3,000 members.

¶ The economic situation in the West Indies is illustrated by a strike of the black policemen in Granada whose demands have been partially granted. In the future the rookie will receive $225 a year instead of $200 and after six months service, his rate of pay will be raised to $260 a year!

¶ The Supreme Court at Kingston, Jamaica, was crowded September 26 to hear the case of Marcus Garvey and Lewis Ashenheim, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The action grew out of a speech delivered September 9th. Mr. Garvey undertook his own defense and declared his desire "to fully apologize to this court for the words I have used." The Chief Justice in delivering sentence September 27th said:

> In assessing the penalty it is impossible to ignore the fact that Garvey is not a well-meaning man guilty of an offence simply owing to his impulsiveness or folly. The Judicial Committee mention

that he was imprisoned for using the United States mail for obtaining money by false pretenses from the members of the Negro race.

Then Garvey on the 5th of August last told one of us, when answering for an earlier contempt, that he had been deported from the United States in 1927 or 1928. The contempt referred to was committed on the 30th of July, and Garvey was lightly fined and severely admonished in respect of it. In the circumstances he will be imprisoned for three calendar months and ordered to pay a fine of £100, or be further imprisoned for three calendar months unless the fine be sooner paid. This sentence takes much account of the fact that Garvey is a hot headed and foolish man. At first it seemed to us that he ought to be sent to prison for six months at least without the option of a fine. But, mainly for the reason assigned, we have now given him the opportunity of escaping half that sentence. We don't forget that the retraction on his part may allay feelings which it was his apparent policy to arouse, and thus render severity once contemplated unessential.

While in prison, Garvey was elected a member of the Corporation of the city of Kingston. The Corporation corresponds to our Board of Aldermen.

EAST AFRICA

¶ In September, the first Ethiopian airplane, the "Tafari Eagle", flew from the coast to the capital of Abyssinia. The King and the two young princes received the aviators in state. His Majesty said:

"Ethiopia, as all know, had a great civilization before the days of Christ, having political and commercial relations with Palestine, Arabia, and India, and in later ages with Portugal, Spain, and other countries. And since 1884, it has resumed its ancient rank and power, and we, and those who follow us, must labor to ensure that it keeps the onward path."

¶ Archaeologists have discovered in East Africa evidences of new types of ancient African people and the buried city of Gedi. The town is four or five miles in circumference and was built probably in the 13th Century.

¶ The Report of Sir Samuel Wilson on closer union of the colonies in British East Africa has been published by the British Government. It provides for a weak central government and practically ignores the question of the natives.

WEST AFRICA

¶ E. S. Beoku-Betts, and Dr. H. Bankole Bright, are candidates for elective membership in the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone. They are contending for wider opportunities for West African lawyers and doctors and for the restoration of jury trial.

¶ Mr. Kouyate of French West Africa declared at the last Congress Against Imperialism held in Frankfort, Germany, that the population of the French Congo was being exterminated by forced labor on railroads and transport and by sleeping sickness. It has decreased from 9,000,000 in 1900 to 2,850,000 in 1921. This country has been under the control of concession companies for thirty years. One of these companies, the Batignolles Building Company, built a railway line of 114 kilometers, working their men eleven and twelve hours a day without modern tools. It is said that this line cost of lives of twenty-five thousand Negroes.

¶ French Equatorial Africa provided for 23,250 conscripted workers in 1929 at a monthly wage of from 35 to 50 francs. When conscription was adopted in November, 1928, the Bayas in Upper Sangha rebelled. Many Negroes were hanged and villages burned and some 200,000 escaped to neighboring colonies. Many of the Negroes were physically mutilated as a punishment.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ A conference of the South African Federation of Non-European Trade Unions has been held at Johannesburg. Eleven unions were represented. They demand equal pay for equal work; a forty-eight-hour week, and organization. The Secretary of the white Trade Union Congress was present.

¶ Miss Caton-Thompson, an English scientist, lecturing in South Africa, says:

"It is inconceivable to me how the theory of a Semitic or civilized origin for the Zimbabwe ruins came to be held. Instead of a degenerate offshoot of a higher Oriental civilization, you seem to have a vigorous native civilization, showing national organization, originality, and surprising industry. One can positively affirm that the material culture of these people is typically Bantu—from the earliest deposits to the latest."

Miss Washington, a Doctor of Philosophy, Ohio State University

¶ Mr. Onellas, a Portuguese member of the Governing Council of Mozambique, has declared that in the last thirty years more than 200,000 black Portuguese laborers taken to the mines of the Transvaal, have died from disease. He declared that the colony lived in ostentation at the cost of the life and money of the natives who went to the mines.

¶ Pre-historic rock paintings have been discovered in the Marandellas district of Rhodesia by Professor Cipriani of the University of Florence. They were probably done by Bushman. Professor Cipriani has also examined the famous Zimbabwe ruins and thinks that they were the work of Negroes.

¶ High Mass, with a congregation consisting of Europeans and thousands of Africans, has been celebrated in Uganda at the Cathedral of Rubaja. The papal delegate Bishop Hinsley, 8 Bishops and a number of native priests assisted. There are three hundred thousand Negro Catholics in Uganda.

¶ New buildings for the accommodation of 300 more students with recreation rooms are to be erected at the South African Native College, Fort Hare. These buildings are the gifts of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada.

¶ Over sixty Negroes from South Africa have taken degrees during the last twenty years from colleges outside the country and the South African Native College, Fort Hare, has had ten graduates given degrees by the University of South Africa.

¶ There are seven Negro physicians in South Africa for a population of six million Bantu.

¶ The London *Daily Mail* suggests a vast new British Protectorate in Africa through the Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika under one Governor General. The new country would be seven times the size of Great Britain, with a population of something over ten million Negroes and less than eighteen thousand Europeans, who propose to exercise all political control.

YOUTHPORT

For Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P.

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, *Critic*

This Young Negro

By WALKER H. JORDAN

THIS young Negro seems to be coming in for an unusual amount of discussion. And while there can be no doubt as to the need for some of this discussion, it is nevertheless a fact that much of this discussion has resolved itself into no more than adverse fault-finding, rather than into constructive criticism aiming at the betterment of the deplorable condition occasioning this hysteria of condemnation. It must be that much of this misdirected effort has its origin in the attempt to see this young Negro as an entity, apart from the great army of young the world over, and to dissociate and treat his weaknesses apart from the common foibles of the age. But a closer inspection would reveal the rather pertinent fact that the young Negro is in no wise different from the young Russian, Turk, or Chinese. All are products of this civilization, and not by any means a finished product at that. And the young Negro, perhaps more than any of the others, is having this civilization literally thrust upon him. His excesses, concerning which so much has been written, might have easily been predicted by the thoughtful. For every student of history knows, or rather should know, that one of the very first signs of a group's change in status, civil, economic, religious, political, or social, is the excess to which that advancing group goes.

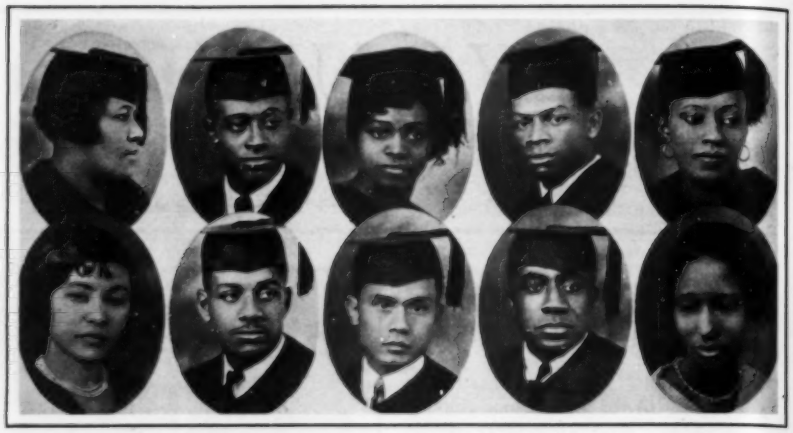
The young in Russia, in China, in Turkey; the gross extravaganza of wealth of the American Red man, suddenly become rich on oil; the ludicrous exhibition which the Anglo-Saxon nouveau riche makes of itself in the leading hotels, are all analogous to the extravagances of our Negro youth. The gesture differs in quantity, not in kind, with the Negro youth on the short end. And for all there is the same hope for solution: Time. For in spite of all that we have done, Humanity remains just about the same, and hitherto has managed to right itself and to forge ahead. The human race has managed to survive most things, and fundamentally has clung tenaciously to most of its earliest instincts. No matter how carefully we smear over the veneer of civilization, and gloss it to shine in our own eyes, scratch that veneer ever so slightly, and the cave man snarls through, and we kill and mangle just as our fore-sires did a million years ago. We are still children ready and anxious at all times to "show off"; still fond of new toys, whether of money, politics or social privilege, gloating over our privilege to play with it, even though it be temporarily to our detriment. But if ever we are to master and use this new toy, playing with it, even though it be dangerous, cannot be an entirely bad prerequisite.

The portraits on this and the next page represent the Class of 1929, *Tuskegee Institute*

All those people who are inclined to throw up their hands in a gesture of despair, and to exclaim, upon beholding the excesses of this generation: "What is the youth of today coming to!" should reserve both their criticism and their despair for yet a few years. For the worst is not yet come. In just a few years, as time goes, there will not be living a single boy or girl who can remember a grandmother who wore long skirts, bustles, mutton leg sleeves, and petticoats, and who did not smoke, drink synthetic gin, and dance the Charleston. And yet, biologically there will be but little difference. Blood doesn't change over night. When we grow alarmed at the restlessness of this generation, at the stirring revolt against restraint, we should not forget that in the veins of this youth flows much of the blood of the buccaneers, the pioneers, the builders of the early empires as well as the no less daring, but different strains of the Jesuits and early Church Fathers.

A couple of decades ago this restlessness and flamboyancy of youth began to make itself felt, but when the assassin's pistol lighted the funeral pyre of Civilization that same irrepressible, "irresponsible" youth stepped from the pleasure car into the armored truck; exchanged the uke for the bayonet, drew the khaki shirts over the slit one and went down into No Man's Land and there died gloriously that some others of the stay-at-home, fault-finding, criticising kind might have a decent place in which to live. Among the very best there will always be a shining place for the so-called lounge lizzards, lovers and pimps which made up the

illustrious 15th; the so-called hoodlums which composed the first separate Battalion; the so-called riff-raff around which the old 8th was mustered; nor are we forgetting those "free citizens" who lived in the Parisian underworld,



they whose fierce attack, perhaps more than all the others, swept back the enemy from the very gates of Paris. Those countless graves in Flanders Field hold the whitening bones of the world's daring youth,—those mad, wild youngsters to whom restraint was a kind of fetter stifling the best that was in them! So that it would seem that reckless daring and excesses are not only human characteristics, thoroughly definable, but as well a certain well set up phase through which at some stage of the game, all advancing groups must pass. The Young Negro could scarcely expect to be an exception, even if he so wished.

Let him rave, then; let him paint his autos red; let him squander his money on frat dances for yet a little while. In the end he will right himself; and too, it is the only real way in which he will ever really *learn* that money squandered on frat dances will not buy homes. It will take the bitter experience of being set out of a rented house onto the curb to teach him that lesson so as to be of the greatest value to him and to his group. And the sooner he gets that lesson tucked away in his head, the better for us all. No one ever yet found anything which could take the place of experience. Until someone does, Races like men, must experiment. And always it is the experimenter who wins through. Life gives up its sweetest secrets to the *daring investigator* only. There is no substitute for living. There is nothing like getting down into the welter of life, and there doing battle with the worst that life has to offer for the best that there is to gain. David wrote his Psalms *after* his excesses; he sang gloriously about having his feet taken from the mire and the clay, but that was after life had knocked him down, —after the packard, raccoon coat stage. His contemporaries, timid souls that they were, contributed no such masterpieces of warning and inspiration to the literature of the world; got no such fun out of life. The youth of that day went down into the den and slew the lion, and the Negro of today will do the same. One can't *tell* a man nor a race into success; it must hammer its way into a place in the sun, and it were infinitely the better prepared for the struggle after it has barked its toes on the ugly shins of Impossibility.

Postscript
by W. E. B. Du Bois

BENTLEY

THERE are many ways in which Americans of Negro descent face the problem of their situation in America. Some become sullen, bitter and inactive; some become cynical and careless. Between these two extremes stand two sets of men: the larger group tacitly accept segregation, and go to work to build a black world and as complete and as good a one as is practical. They become "colored" lawyers, "colored" editors, "colored" business men, and "colored" dentists.

There is a smaller group who refuse to label themselves by any distinction, particularly one that implicitly seems to grant to race or color any importance as a matter of human distinction. These men fight the color line by ignoring it just as far as possible, and doing their work as men. Such a man was Charles Edward Bentley, who is today dead in Chicago. As a young man, he traveled as a concert singer; then he studied dentistry, and opened offices in Chicago. He became one of the best and most widely known of Chicago dentists of any race. He counted in his clientele some of the greatest men in the Middle West.

He was not contented to be simply a dentist, but with a fine and broad conception of the social importance of his profession, he took a leading part in the Chicago Dental Association, becoming at one time its President; he was a leader in establishing dental clinics in the public schools of America; he was selected head of the clinics at the St. Louis Exposition, and the first breaking of his health came in the magnificent meeting of the American Dental Association, which he as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, brought together in Chicago.

Such a career as his entails sacrifice, hard work, personal insult and criticism. Continually, he had to brace himself against the petty insults which white Americans so often throw in the face of a man in his position. But even more difficult, was the criticism of his own race. The assumption which Negroes continually make is that if a man works as an American, rather than as a Negro, he is ashamed of his Negro blood. And yet, Dr. Bentley, showed in endless ways his deep passion for the uplift of the Negro. He was one of the original members of the Niagara Movement, that first bitter protest against the program of surrender and segregation. He was from its incorporation until his death, a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P., and no cause that involved emancipation of the Negro failed of his enthusiastic support, so long as it did not involve any surrender of human rights.

The time will come when the Negro race will look upon men like Charles Edward Bentley as their real emancipators.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE AND COURAGE FROM ACROSS THE SEA

THE injustice done to the coloured race within its gates is well exemplified in the noise which has been made by Mrs. Hoover's womanly act in making no difference in her invitations to the wives of the United States Congressmen.

"All men are born equal and free" does not seem to embrace the coloured population when it comes to social equality, so those who declare this had better alter it to a more honest phraseology and say: "All (white) men are born equal and free," for that is what they surely mean.

We do not enjoy, in the fullest sense, liberty for ourselves if we can tolerate a state of subjection in others. Just as the man who can remain unmoved by the spectacle of cruelty inflicted on others is himself liable to be merciless, so the man or woman who wishes to see a race kept in a servile condition will be likely to be tyrannical and overbearing. But I would like to urge all coloured people to remember that it is not the colour of the skin which matters but what any people say and do.

The uplift of your race is in your hands and with such a leader as Burghardt Du Bois you are bound to go far.

The words of Florence Mills, cut off in her young womanhood, can be an inspiration for all to call their own; "I live for the betterment of my race." In memory of her, I as a white Irish woman, beg of you to "Press right-on," having faith in your ultimate goal of freedom and equality.

(Lady) Kathleen Simon,
London.

PAN-AFRICA

LAST summer, the French Travel Agency, a semi-official organization in close relation with the French Government, approached me with the proposal to arrange an excursion of educated and well-to-do colored people to Europe. I was interested and immediately suggested that this excursion might include North Africa and a Fifth Pan-African Congress. They were enthusiastic, and with my consent, sent out several hundred invitations over my name, to such addresses as we could secure.

Many persons expressed their interest, but there were difficulties: In the first place, in order to visit Africa, and in order to see France in normal times, and meet the better class of people, and also in order to get reasonable rates and a ship of our own, the excursion must take place in winter. This excluded the teachers and many of the professional and business men. Nevertheless,

nearly fifty persons thought that they might be able to go, and the Fifth Panfrican Congress was announced to be held at Tunis at Christmas time. When, however, the time for final arrangements came, it was found that there were not nearly enough persons who were willing and able to make the trip. With regret and disappointment, therefore, the trip has been abandoned and the Fifth Pan-African Congress indefinitely postponed.

Back of all this, lies the fact that the importance of these meetings is not yet realized by educated and thinking Negroes. We are not yet Pan-African-minded. We do not realize the common interests of black folk the world over, and the number of worthwhile Negroes who exist outside the United States. Moreover, a great many persons have had their interest dampened by the unfortunate career and words of Marcus Garvey. Nevertheless, the idea back of the Pan-African Congress is sound and important, and in less than a hundred years, it is going to be realized.

HISTORY

THERE have been two great celebrations in the United States. The most beautiful and satisfying has been the tribute paid to Thomas Edison. We do not usually do this sort of thing well in America. We are either flamboyant and strident, or curiously forgetful; but the honor done Edison through Henry Ford was delicate and appropriate, and we can only regret that one figure was absent. Lewis Howard Latimer, who died December 11, 1928, was an Edison Pioneer. In a Report of the Pioneers, the following was recently written:

"It was Mr. Latimer who executed the drawings and assisted in preparing the applications for the telephone patents of Alexander Graham Bell. In 1880, he entered the employ of Hiram S. Maxim, electrician of the United States Electric Lighting Company, then located at Bridgeport, Connecticut. It was while in this employ that Mr. Latimer successfully produced a method of making carbon filaments for the Maxim electric incandescent lamp, which he patented. His keen perception of the possibilities of the electric light and kindred industries resulted in his being the author of several other inventions. He assisted in installing and placing in operation some of the first 'Maxim' incandescent electric light plants in New York City, Philadelphia and Canada, for the United States Electric Light Company, and supervised the production of the carbon filaments employed therein, such as the Equitable Building, Fiske & Hatch, Caswell & Massey's, and the Union League Club of New York City, as well as the offices of the Philadelphia *Ledger* in Philadelphia. In the Autumn of 1881, Mr. Latimer was sent to London, England, to establish an incandescent lamp department for the Maxim-Weston Electric Light Company. In 1882-3, he was employed by the Olmstead Electric Lighting Company of Brooklyn, New York, and then by the Acme Electric Light Company of New York City.

"In 1884, he became associated with the Engineering Department of the Edison Electric Light Company at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City, but in 1890 was transferred to the Legal Department where he remained until the formation of the Board of Patent Control in 1896 by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, becoming its chief draughtsman, a position he held until the abolition of this Board in 1911, when he became associated with Edwin W. Hammer, Patent Solicitor, and Engineer of New York City, and later with the firm of Hammer and Schwarz. Mr. Latimer's activities were brought to an unfortunate conclusion in the early part of 1924 by infirmities that finally caused his demise.

"He was of the colored race, the only one in our organization, and was one of those to respond to the initial call that led to the formation of the Edison Pioneers, January 24th, 1918. Broadmindedness, versatility in the accomplishment of things intellectual and cultural, a linguist, a devoted husband and father, all were characteristic of him, and his genial presence will be missed from our gatherings."

The other celebration, was that of the siege of Savannah, which took place 150 years ago. Much has been said of the Polish Count Casimir Pulaski, who was killed in this fighting, and of the French, English and Americans who helped. But not a word has been said of the black Haitians, and yet they were there.

"As the army began its retreat, Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland with the grenadiers, and marines who were incorporated with the grenadiers, charged its rear with the purpose of accomplishing its annihilation. It was then that there occurred the most brilliant feat of the day, and one of the bravest ever performed by foreign troops in the American cause. In the army of D'Estaing was a legion of black and mulatto freedmen, known as Fontages Legion, commanded by Viscount de Fontages, a brave and experienced officer. The strength of this legion is given variously from six hundred to over eight hundred men. This legion met the fierce charge of Maitland and saved the retreating army."

In the official French record of this battle, it is repeated:

"This legion saved the army at Savannah by bravery covering its retreat. Among the blacks who rendered signal services at that time were: Andre, Beauvais, Rigaud, Villatte, Beauregard, Lambert, who latterly became generals under the convention, including Henri Christophe, the future king of Haiti."

This is the same Christophe who is the hero of Vandercook's "Black Majesty". How singular it is that not a single American had the grace to remember these black Haitians who died fighting for American liberty and who after they had secured their own freedom and kept it more than a century were wantonly deprived of it by that same America!

CARVER

"SOMEDAY when THE CRISIS is treating of Negro leaders I should like to see another comprehensive sketch on Dr. George W. Carver appear. He is doubtless a warm friend of yours. He is the first Negro I remember. He was completing his undergraduate work at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, when my father went there as president in 1891. I was only porridge-eating size then, but I have a distinct remembrance of him working among the flowers around the dilapidated old horticultural building (long since replaced). That must have been several years later, probably when he was an instructor in the botany department. His old chief in that department, Dr. L. H. Pammel, resigned only the other day after many years' service.

"Dr. Carver irritates me enormously at times when he wholly discounts his own abilities and gives all credit for his amazing chemistry discoveries to a 'Divine Guide', a 'Divine Fire' and the like. All genius, I suppose, has the backing of the Angels of the Lord, but certainly his forty years of patient study cannot be dismissed so lightly and rudely. For all that, he remains a wizard who receives my unbounded admiration. It depresses me when I encounter many supposedly educated Negroes who do not seem to have heard of him. He keeps his light too well hidden under a bushel. You may agree with me that the average Negro pays little attention to the real achievements of his race outside of politics and sports —though perhaps, to be entirely fair, I should say 'too little attention.'"

ADULT EDUCATION

IN a number of the larger cities great emphasis is being laid today upon adult education. There are organizations active in furthering this movement. They are interested in securing lecturers who will, for a nominal sum, address groups of men and women interested in current social affairs. They are also reaching down into the youth groups and trying to steer them away from useless chatter into purposeful channels.

I believe that every branch of the N. A. A. C. P. should get in touch with the organization in its own community furthering this adult education movement. It should arrange to provide competent Negro lecturers upon (*Will you please turn to page* 430)

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Exploitation or Co-operation

(*Continued from page* 406)

New chain systems are constantly being established and existing organizations are multiplying the number of retail units under their control. Sales are increasing rapidly and new lines of trade are being invaded by chain organizations. "There is but little doubt that chains will continue to grow in relative importance for some time to come".[11] When the white proprietor is driven out of business by the chain store he goes to work for the chain store or for some other chain; the Negro merchant usually need not apply.

"To ask an individual colored man to go into the grocery business or to open a drygoods shop or to sell meat, shoes, candy, books, cigars, clothes or fruit in competition with the chain store, is to ask him to commit slow but almost inevitable economic suicide, unless he has some unusual local or personal advantage".[12] It is estimated that 50 per cent of the total chain retail units are operated by grocery chains and that drugs, shoes, tobacco and five and ten cent store organizations operate 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the total number of chain retail outlets.[13]

Thus chain stores in four fields, i. e., groceries, drugs, shoes, and tobacco, constitute nearly three-fourths of all chain stores in the United States.

Agriculture

IN agriculture, a quarter of a century's training has not enabled the Negro to hold his own in this field. According to the census of 1920, Negro farm owners decreased from 218,972 in 1910 to 218,612 in 1920. Cash tenants decreased from 285,950 in 1910 to 193,102 in 1920. In short, Negro agricultural schools did not and do not hold the key to the agricultural problems.

So much for the disease. Now for the remedy. In the January CRISIS, *Mr. Matney will tell what his remedy for the economic ills of the Negro is.*

A Young Lawyer

(*Continued from page* 410)

the deepest springs of his nature, awakening new ambition and hope. Her encouragement and the success of an older brother, who is a physician in Kansas City, moved him to decide to work his way through the University. For four years, aside from a little help from his father, he paid his expenses by working in a garage, cooking in private families, and doing janitor work.

After completing his course, he devoted three years to organization and social work among the Negroes of New Mexico, Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio. For this service he received no salary, but earned his living by working in garages.

Following this valuable post graduate experience, he entered the law school of the University in the fall of 1926. That he completed his course in that department with credit is evident from the testimony of his teachers and from the many courtesies he received from his fellow students. Prof. Orrin K. McMurray, dean of the law school, says: "Mr. Johnson has been a faithful and capable student. His

[11] Maynard, Weidler, Beckman, Principles of Marketing, 1927, page 123.

[12] Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, CRISIS, May, 1928, page 170.

[13] W. H. Mullen, "Some Aspects of Chain Store Development", Harvard Business Review, Vol. III, No. 1, October, 1924.

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State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Thomas J. Calloway, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of THE CRISIS and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
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grades have been very good; and I have found him possessed of a clear and discriminating mind."

Since he was the only colored man in his class, his selection as Chief Justice of one of the freshman moot courts in his senior year signifies the high esteem in which he is held by his fellows as well as their broadmindedness in the choice of the one they deemed best fitted for this honorary position. He was elected a member of the board of governors of seven, which organization has charge of all the extra curricular activities of the law students.

During his residence in Berkeley he has received many invitations to give addresses from white and colored churches, clubs, and classes. He has had a leading part in the activities of the Brotherhood of Races, which is the University's melting pot.

A few nights ago he delivered a lecture on "The Educator's Responsibility for the American Race Problem" at Stanford University at the banquet of the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity, the honorary society of the University's faculty of the College of Education. The address was followed by hearty applause from a group that is not given to spilling unscheduled enthusiasm. He was one of the leaders of the last meeting of the Students' Institute of Pacific Relations at Los Gatos and is chairman of the executive committee of that society at present.

On July 31st and August 1-2, the State Bar Association examined five hundred applicants for admission, among whom were Mr. Johnson and four other Negroes. Forty-eight per cent of this number failed. Mr. Johnson was among those who made the grade.

Another event, which indicates his academic standing in his Alma Mater, was the recent action of the Law Department of the University in awarding to him the Sheffield Sanborn Scholarship which will enable him to devote this year to study and research work in jurisprudence and will give him special qualification to serve on some federal or state commission. He is the first Negro to win a scholarship in the law department.

Elizabeth Prophet

(*Continued from page* 407)

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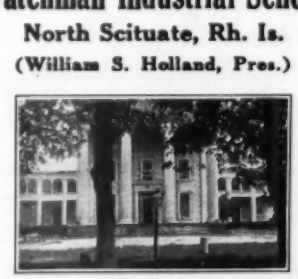
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Mechanics' Bank Building

(*Continued from page* 408)

young men and opened for business October 20, with a paid-in capital of $25,000 and total resources of $70,000, at the end of the first year. The bank found itself in difficulties in 1922, and the officers of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia came to its rescue. Mr. James T. Carter became President, B. L. Jordan, Vice President, and B. T. Kennay, Secretary-Treasurer. At the close of business December 31, 1928, the bank had $100,000 of paid-in capital, a surplus of $11,000, and deposits of $351,592.

This is the organization which will occupy the former banking quarters of Mechanics Bank. The location of the bank is only two blocks from Broad Street, which is one of the busiest streets in the South. At 3rd and Broad is going up a twenty-three-story bank building by one of the leading National banks of the South. Negro business, therefore, is beginning again in Richmond at an important point. The Southern Aid Insurance Society will occupy at least two floors of the building and the other floors will be let to the leading colored professional and business men. The Commercial Bank and Trust Company is the youngest of the three Negro banks in Richmond, one of the others being St. Lukes, under the well-known Mrs. Maggie Walker.

N.A.A.C.P. Battle Front

(*Continued from page* 409)

been going on among leading Protestant clergymen, as witness the public statement signed by some fifty of them denouncing color prejudice in the church, confessing guilt of this attitude and practice and calling upon the church for revision of its manner of dealing with the issue.

One other thing has again been made abundantly clear for anyone who can read. That is, that Negroes in America have at their service an engine for the presentation of their point of view to the American public, second to none in the country. What really concerns the American Negro he can make known. He can do so because the N. A. A. C. P. is a power. It has numbers. It has influence among prominent people, including newspaper edi-

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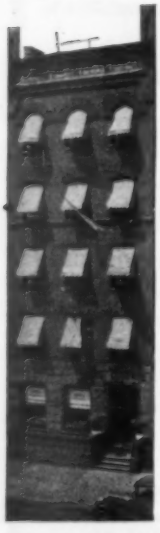

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tors. It is able to put his case in such a way that it is really an appeal for abstract justice irrespective of person or group. It can reach and does reach into every corner of the United States. And it rests entirely with colored American citizens and fair-minded white people whether this, their instrument is to be strengthened and made more powerful, or not. The achievement is plainly legible for all.

H. J. S.

DR. MORDECAI W. JOHNSON, President of Howard University, calls our attention to the fact that his speech on "The Work of the N. A. A. C. P" published in the October CRISIS had not received the author's final corrections and consequently contained a number of errors and infelicities. We are sorry the mistake occurred.

Postscript

(*Continued from page* 424)

the race problem who are willing to address white or mixed groups. If these lecturers are not obtainable in the local community, branch officers should communicate with the New York office for assistance.

Much of the philosophy underlying the present adult education movement is hazy. The chief exponents of this recent social manifestation talk endlessly, beginning nowhere and ending in the same place. But they are sincerely desirous of accomplishing something, and they usually have the funds needed for constructive work.

Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. ought to take the initiative in educating the white race upon the Negro and his problems. I believe it would pay to seek the co-operation of these adult education groups through their central organizations. At the same time I believe it is advisable for branches to act upon their own initiative and see if arrangements cannot be made with schools, church organizations, literary clubs and other societies created for a more or less serious purpose to secure the presentation of the Negro's specific problems from the latter's point of view.

I feel that N. A. A. C. P. branches are numerous enough and experienced enough to be something more than defense bodies. Many branches are practically asleep except when a particularly flagrant case of discrimination arouses them to a brief period of activity.

If each branch would dedicate itself to a campaign of interracial education, it would have something to occupy itself in a constructive way from September to June.

DAVID H. PIERCE.

Round Table Talks—Twentieth Year Program

In November, 1910, the CRISIS began. With this issue we start the 20th year which we hope to finish with a larger circulation and a bigger and better magazine. This will be possible only through the co-operation of writers, advertisers, agents, subscribers and buyers of single copies.

ALLOW me to thank you for printing the facts about Rabindranath Tagore's treatment on the Pacific Coast. I had an intimation of this from something I saw, but it was very unsatisfactory and incomplete. The facts, I think, ought to be more generally known. If they had treated a coal heaver this way no harm would have been done, for a coal heaver is accustomed to that kind of treatment; but to treat as wonderful a soul as Tagore was treated in San Francisco shows a lack of manners, for which our entire government should be ashamed . . .

Dr. Tagore's message is a wonderful one and I hope that you will find occasion to insert it, as well as that of Mahatma Gandhi, in frequent numbers of THE CRISIS.

Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.

I have not the time to write you as I would write on several matters which my now belated reading of the July CRISIS impress upon me; but I now express to you my thought that your "Government by Graft" is one of the most effective brief statements of the case which I have read.

I always find your opening summary unique in its power as well as grasp of situations. It makes me mourn again and again, as I said to you in my house here ten years ago, that you did not use qualities so notable for constructive pulling together rather than for the disintegrating criticisms you write over and again of Hampton and Tuskegee.

The recent incident of Mr. Abbott's London hotel experiences makes it clear that the richness of the artistic endowments of the African can not be driven into the minds or hearts of the absurdly egotistic Nordics, but must be carried into the consciousness of minds opened by the practice of the extraordinary qualities of Patience and Gentleness which the greatest of the Prophets has shown to be more powerful than any Marxian types of antagonists.

The Verse page is fine, I think. And in fact, the whole July number has too much richness of material to allow one to be merely passive in regretful thought that so many minds are kept from even reading one of the most brilliant of current periodicals.

George Foster Peabody, Saratoga.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the distinctive improvement in THE CRISIS. It is the one magazine for which I "crave" each month, and immediately upon its receipt, I read it in its entirety.

G. D. Brantley, Missouri.

I want to compliment the mechanics, art work, etc., in reproducing Mrs. De Priest's picture in a recent issue of THE CRISIS. It was particularly fine—that was the general comment.

Morris Lewis, Secretary
to Congressman DePriest.

Each month I look forward to and read THE CRISIS with a great deal of pleasure. But being a mere woman there is an article in the November issue that appeals to me particularly.

I refer to "I am not Invited". I think every woman should read and profit by it and so I am going to reproduce it—of course, giving credit to THE CRISIS—on the Woman's Page of the ————————. It is a whole sermon to women in a brief article.

Allow me to thank you for "The Stroud Family" in July, and for "Clifford Blount" in August. This is the kind of stuff that I have longed to see in THE CRISIS. Cannot tell you how these articles pepped me up, and there are many others who were helped thereby, I am sure.

Sam B. Wallace, South Carolina.

Just a line to express my appreciation, as a reader of your valuable magazines, of the very great service THE CRISIS is doing for our people along all lines. Just now I am attracted by your comprehensive reply to the young man who has chosen Journalism as a profession.

Sam Williams, Massachusetts.

Please note my new address as given above and send the magazine to me at my college address. My old address is given below.

I am another white student who enjoys reading your magazine.

Donald Carmony, Indianapolis.

THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Ave., New York

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